

New Oxford Item.

H. I. SMITH, EDITOR.

AN INDEPENDENT LOCAL JOURNAL.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.

Volume XIII.

New Oxford, Pa. Friday, November 20, 1891.

Number 19.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. T. STRAHAN.
Physician and Surgeon, will attend to professional calls night or day. Office on Philadelphia street, near Centre Square, New Oxford.

DR. M. D. BISHOP, DENTIST.
Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College. Office in Newman's Building, Frederick St. Hanover. Gas and ether administered. Office hours—8 a. m. to 12 m., 1 to 4 p. m.

J. L. BUTT.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Gettysburg, Pa. Office with J. A. Kitzmiller, on second floor of building on Baltimore street. Prompt attention given to settlement of estates of decedents, minors, etc., also to conveyancing, liens and collections. 2m2839

J. A. KITZMILLER.
(Successor to H. B. Woods, Esq.) ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, has removed his office to the second story of Newman's Building, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa. Recently occupied by H. B. Woods, Esq. Will attend to collections and all other business entrusted to him.

S. MC. SWOPE.
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Gettysburg, Pa. Collections and all legal business promptly attended to. Office on Baltimore street, opposite the court house. 17-2-82

REMOVED.
WM. ARCH. MC'CLEAN.
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Gettysburg, Pa. Office on the first floor in the Schuch property, southwest corner of the Diamond. 12sep90.

G. J. BENNER.
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Gettysburg, Pa. Office on Baltimore street, in rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Brennan's Drug Store.

CHAS. S. DUNCAN.
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Gettysburg, Pa. Will continue the practice of law at the office of his father, the late W. A. Duncan, on Baltimore street. All legal business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. 8m2855

WM. P. QUIMBY.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Gettysburg, Adams co., Pa. Office with Hon. David Wills, southeast corner of the Diamond. 12sep90.

C. E. EHRHART.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Hanover, Pa. Office—No. 5 Carlisle street. Special attention paid to the Orphans' Courts of York and Adams counties. 2m2891.

JOHN B. McPHERSON.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Gettysburg, Pa. Office second story of Star and Sentinel Building. Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to him.

JOHN R. SCOTT.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Gettysburg, Pa. Office on Baltimore street, opposite Star & Sentinel office. All legal business promptly attended to.

D. McCONAUGHY'S.
Law, Loan and Real Estate Offices, No. 13 Baltimore St., 1st door, 2d floor, Gettysburg, Pa. In connection with the practice of Law will do a Real Estate and Loan Business. Sale books opened to all desiring to buy Real Estate, without charge for reference. Both parties desiring to make and parties desiring to obtain loans will receive prompt attention. Attention given to Pension claims under Act of June 27, 1832, and all other acts, and other claims against the U. S. Government. Also, can furnish desirable investments paying above 8 per cent, guaranteed. Apply personally or by letter to D. McCONAUGHY, Gettysburg, Pa.

HOTELS.
EAGLE HOTEL, New Oxford.
George Sunday, Proprietor. House thoroughly refitted and re-furnished. The bar stocked with choice wines, liquors and cigars, while the table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market affords. Ample stabling. 24jan907.

EUROPEAN HOTEL, Littlestown.
Geo. B. Yantis, Proprietor.—Furnished new throughout. First-class in all its appointments. Large stabling.

NATIONAL HOTEL, Littlestown.
J. H. Wiest, Agent.—Good accommodations, moderate charges. Bar stocked with choice wines, liquors and cigars. A large, well fitted sample room. First-class Billiard and Pool Tables. Extensive stabling and shedding attached. At the Rail Road.

NATIONAL HOUSE, East Berlin.
Wm. Sunday, Proprietor. Permanent and transient boarding at reasonable rates. Bar stocked with choice wines, liquors and cigars. Extensive stabling and an extensive kitchen.

CENTRAL HOTEL, Hanover.
D. C. Fleming, Proprietor. Formerly of the City Hotel, York. 5000 bus; steam heat; good stable accommodations. 2m2839.

GLOBE HOTEL, Gettysburg.
Adam Brantner, Proprietor. (Successor to F. S. Ramey).—Good accommodations at moderate charges. Good sample room, back to and from all depots and first-class livery attached to hotel. Having recently refitted and remodelled the above well-known hotel, I will be pleased to accommodate the traveling public in general.

CITY HOTEL, Gettysburg.
John E. Hughes, Proprietor.—This hotel has been rebuilt and refurnished with 50 comfortable rooms; private parlors and private dining rooms; hot and cold baths on second floor, free to guests of the house; is within 40 yards of the Square of the town; 3 minutes walk from either of the depots. It is among the best conducted hotels in Gettysburg. Strangers, business men, G. A. R. men and tourists will find it to their advantage to make this hotel their quarters. A full line of battlefield wagons and surreys and first-class guides for the field. Charges reasonable. Livery and feed stables connected with hotel. 21aug91.

The Cure For

Scrofula was once supposed to be the touch of rot. To-day, many grateful people know that the "sovereign remedy" is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This powerful alternative extirpates "the evil" by thoroughly eliminating all the stumorous poison from the blood. Consumption, catarrh, and various other physical as well as mental maladies, have their origin in

SCROFULA

When hereditary, this disease manifests itself in childhood by glandular swellings, running sores, swollen joints, and general feebleness of body. Administer Ayer's Sarsaparilla on appearance of the first symptoms.

"My little girl was troubled with a painful scrofulous swelling under one of her arms. The physician being unable to effect a cure, I gave her one bottle of

Ayer's

Sarsaparilla, and the swelling disappeared."—W. F. Kennedy, McFarland's, Va.

"I was cured of scrofula by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—J. C. Berry, Deerfield, Mo.

"I was troubled with a sore hand for over two years. Being assured the case was scrofula, I took six bottles of Ayer's

Sarsaparilla

and was cured."—H. Hinkins, Riverton, Neb.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

HOTELS & C.

CENTRAL HOTEL, Gettysburg.
Second Door from Court House.

Having purchased, remodelled and refitted the above well known Central Hotel, I take pleasure in asking you to call and give me a trial. Special rates to jurors and persons attending court.—Satisfaction guaranteed, as I am confident that you will again patronize me after giving me a trial. Table supplied with all the market affords. Respectfully,
JAMES O. McCAVITT, Prop'r.

AMERICAN HOTEL, Hanover.
E. P. Kittinger, Prop'r.
ONE SQ. FROM UNION DEPOT, RAILROAD ST. Table supplied with the best the market affords, and the bar stocked the best, beer, wine and liquors. Globe beer a specialty. Permanent and transient boarding at reasonable rates. Transient custom desired.

THE GENERAL PUBLIC!



J. W. Barnitz,
having purchased the Drug store from E. G. Cook, respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. An entire new stock of

Drugs, Chemicals, Hair Brushes, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, &c., such as are kept in a first class drug store. All articles will be sold at reasonable rates.

New Oxford Bakery!

J. H. STARNER, PROP'R.

Bread, Rolls, and Buns. Rye and Cinnamon Bread; Ginger, Sugar, Spice, Pound, Jelly, Sponge and other Cakes; Pies of all kinds, etc., on hand or made to order.—Parties, pic-nics and weddings can have special orders filled. Satisfaction warranted in every case and prices low. Also sugared or salted PRETZELS and STRUTZELS. A share of the public patronage asked for.

J. H. STARNER,
High Street, New Oxford.

Neatly Printed and Bound
BLANK RECEIPTS
for sale cheap at this office.

Fifty miners at the Legget's Creek Mine, near Scranton, Thursday, met with a frightful experience. About 2 o'clock the great pumps that cast out thousands of gallons of water broke and the mine began to flood. The water, which rushes in from a passing stream, gathered rapidly.

Fifty miners hurried from their work in great alarm to reach the carriage, which conveys them to the surface, only to discover that their avenue of escape had been cut off by an unforeseen accident. When near the top of the shaft a car of coal, which was being taken up, had rolled from the carriage and had fallen hundreds of feet, while the vehicle, freed of its burden, had rushed to the top of the shaft and become immovable in the tower.

The only other way to reach the surface was to face the raging waters, pass through them, and reach a narrow passage-way which led to the shaft of the Von Storch mine. With stern set faces the miners bravely marched toward the incoming stream. They waded into the water, which grew deeper every step.

Soon they reached their knees, then their hips, and then their shoulders, but still they went on. To turn back meant death, while ahead was hope of safety. For 1000 feet the men trudged on with the water up to their necks. They were compelled to throw their head sideways and with one ear in the poisonous sulphur water, and occasionally drawing in the water with their breath, they steadily strove to reach the dry shore hundreds of yards away.

John Jones, a Welsh miner, finally despaired, and asked the others to go on and leave him perish, but they would not, a dozen hands assisting him. Suddenly, with a thrill of joy, one of the men found his shoulders rising above the water, and five minutes later all were on dry land.

A Pittsburg dispatch says: The eight-weeks' old baby boy of Mrs. Jane Mullins has just relieved the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, Immigration Inspector Layton, and Chief of the Pittsburg Department of Charities, by dying. The little fellow had been an inmate of the city poor home since his birth. His father died in Ireland some months ago. His mother was promptly sold out by her husband's relatives, and shipped off to America with a few shillings in her pocket. She landed last July. After being sent from one charity department to another, she came to Pittsburg. Her landing in the United States was such a plain violation of the immigration laws, that the authorities at once took steps to have her sent back to Ireland.

One day a messenger was sent to the poor farm to tell her to prepare for the return journey across the Atlantic. The messenger found that just the night before the woman died. Three days previous to that she had given birth to a son. The problem to be solved then was: "Was the child a ward of the British Government, of the United States, or of the city of Pittsburg?"

It was soon agreed that the babe could not be sent to Ireland. Inspector Layton went into the history of the case at length, and a month ago sent his report to Washington. The officials of the Treasury and War Departments have had it under consideration for a month. Meanwhile the little fellow was carefully nursed, but Thursday he died.

O for an eye more clear to see,
A mind to grasp more earnestly,
For every good intent,
That to the sick and despairing
I bring thee a peerless cure.
Pan-Tina the great remedy for coughs, colds and consumption, 25 and 50 cts. Sold at Barnitz's drug store.

The largest and most successful capture of a well organized gang of safe-blowers, burglars and jail breakers known to the history of the Chicago police was made Saturday night by detectives. Thirteen men were arrested at one time, and this number was supplemented by the arrest of six more. Two of the men arrested are wanted for breaking the St. Louis jail. Others have operated in Peoria, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, and other places.

Mrs. James Kistler, of Palo Alto, near Pottsville, received burns Friday afternoon which will probably result in her death. Whooping cough prevails in the neighborhoods and Mrs. Kistler had been told by one of her neighbors that if she smeared coal tar over the kitchen stove the fumes would kill the germs of the disease and save her child from contracting the malady. She attempted to apply the remedy Friday and had a very hot fire in the kitchen stove. She had a can which contained about a pint of coal tar. The bottom fell out and the contents caught fire and flowed down her dress. Her clothing had about been burned from her back before assistance arrived.

At Carlisle, Wednesday, when the grand jury made their report to the court they stated that they had found sixty tramps in the jail and most of them able-bodied. As to tramp question has been source of much trouble for several years, Judge Sadler ordered the grand jurors to return to their room, call for the jail records and learn what able bodied tramps are in jail and what Justices committed them. A physician, stenographer and attorney have been furnished. The Court stated that such Justices are guilty of a misdemeanor and will be punished.

Nathaniel Jenkins, of New Silverbrook, while hunting for a bear fell asleep on the top of a mountain. While sleeping he was awakened by the fierce growling of the bear which was approaching him. Jenkins fled and the animal gave hot pursuit. The hunter finally took refuge in a tree. The bear stood under the tree for half a day, when a party of men drove the animal away and rescued Jenkins.

WHAT AM I TO DO?—This is the oft expression of the weary sufferer with rheumatism, neuralgia and other painful diseases. The whole human frame is tortured and racked with pain. It is well to remember that no known medicine equals Red Flag Oil for rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains and bruises. Price 25 cents at Barnitz's drug store.

At the request of the President of the Republic, the Archbishop of Ecuador has issued an order to the priests throughout the entire Republic, directing them to collect and forward to Quito everything which may be in their keeping illustrative of the history of the country suitable for exhibition at Chicago.

General Dyrenforth who was asked to come to New York and perform some of his experiments in the hope of averting the threatening water famine, has agreed to do so, but it will take some time before the trials will take place owing to the delay in getting the apparatus in shape. It is estimated the experiments will cost about \$5,000.

How to save money is a problem that interests everybody. One way to do it is to invigorate the system with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Being a highly concentrated blood medicine, it is the most powerful and economical. It is sold for a dollar a bottle, but worth five.

Thursday, two small boys found \$800 in gold in a hole near Miner's Mill, Pa. It may be the money taken from Henry Meyers, who was held up by highwaymen. Another theory is that it is part of the money stolen by "Red Nose Mike," when the McClure murder took place.

John Brosius, 14 years old, fell sixty feet in a mine breach at Ashland, and received probably fatal injuries.

In thirty-three steamer accidents in this country last year 338 lives were lost, 194 those of passengers.

Burglars got 158 new watches and 25 second-hand ones from John Griening's Nazareth store.

J. H. Crenfeldt's son, chopping wood at Altoona, chopped off his 4 year-old brother's right hand.

William Barensticker, of Trenton, N. J., has been arrested on the charge of having six wives.

A determined effort is being made by the Chicago police to stamp out the anarchists.

Kansas millers are looking to New Orleans as a port of shipment for flour abroad.

A little boy named Fichtl, while playing on the track of the electric railway at Harrisburg Thursday, was struck by a car and cut to pieces. The same car, about a month ago, also killed another little boy. The lad was playing on a siding, and attempted to cross in front of the car, when it struck him.

The situation in Russia is said to be growing extremely critical and extraordinary precautions have been taken by the government to prevent trouble. A careful watch has been put upon the students and their rooms and libraries are constantly searched.

It is no easy thing to dress harsh, coarse hair so as to make it look graceful or becoming. By the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor, this difficulty is removed, and the hair made to assume any style or arrangement that may be desired. Give the Vigor a trial.

Mrs. Gretchen Lenzenhager and her 15-year-old son George, were found dead in the former's saloon in Chicago, Friday morning. The woman was choked to death by unknown robbers, who then beat and choked the boy until he was dead.

James Hoyer, 4 years old, was killed Saturday afternoon in his father's barn at Kenosha, Wis., by the kick of a vicious horse. His grandfather, Oliver Hoyer, tried to rescue him and was so badly kicked by the animal that he will die.

An epidemic of influenza is raging in Posen and Berlin, a large number of persons being attacked by the disease. The physicians are in constant demand, all their time being occupied in attending to their numerous patients.

A huge fire has destroyed 1300 houses in Hankow, China, and rendered 13,000 people homeless. It is believed that a number of women and children lost their lives. Two days after this fire 200 more houses were burned.

The toy doll manufacturers of Thuringia and Sonnedberg, Germany, have resolved to exhibit solely and collectively at the Chicago Fair. A great display of small fancy ironware will also be shown.

A statement of the exports from Great Britain to the United States show a decrease of about \$9,000,000 during the quarter ended June 30 last over the corresponding period last year.

The majority against the proposed Constitutional Convention was 246,775. Two hundred thousand of the voters did not cast a ballot either way on this question.

Mrs. Mary A. Toomy, an eccentric character, died in Pittsburg, Thursday. Her husband left her \$55,000 and she succeeded in increasing the wealth to \$1,000,000.

The principal business places and several residences of Silver City, Mills county, Iowa, were destroyed by fire on Thursday, causing a loss of \$100,000.

A freight train ran into an open switch near Freedom, and fifteen cars were wrecked. George Young, the fireman of the engine, was killed.

Henry Dallmeyer, aged 56, of Pittsburg, dreamed his house was on fire, and the result was a somnambulist leap which resulted in his death.

By an explosion in the Oakdale colliery, near White Haven, John Stevanisky was killed and George Merald fatally injured.

Fifteen men were indicted by the United States Grand Jury at Trenton, N. J., for sending lottery tickets through the mails.

An explosion occurred in the Konig Ludwig pit near Essen Germany, eleven men meeting death through the accident.

Violent exercise at play caused the 7-year-old daughter of Lewis Mayer, of Allentown, to drop dead of heart disease.

Albert Parks, of Newark, N. J., killed his wife Sunday by hitting her on the head with a hammer during a quarrel.

The body of a laborer was found on the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks at Malvern. Foul play is suspected.

The Constitutional Convention was defeated by a majority of 246,775.

New Oxford Item.

H. I. SMITH, EDITOR.

AN INDEPENDENT LOCAL JOURNAL.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.

Volume XIII.

New Oxford, Pa. Friday, November 20, 1891.

Number 19.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. T. STRAHAN.
Physician and Surgeon, will attend to professional calls night or day. Office on Philadelphia street, near Centre Square, New Oxford.

DR. M. D. BISHOP, DENTIST.
Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College. Office in Newman's Building, Frederick St. Hanover. Gas and other administered. Office hours—8 a. m. to 12 m., 1 to 4 p. m.

J. L. BUTT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Gettysburg, Pa. Office with J. A. Kitzmiller, on second floor of pangle building on Baltimore street. Prompt attention given to settlement of estates of decedents, minors, &c.; also, to conveyancing, liens and collections. 22mar89

J. A. KITZMILLER.
(Successor to J. B. Woods, Esq.) ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, has removed his office to the second story of Spangler's building, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa., recently occupied by H. B. Woods, Esq. Will attend to collections and all other business entrusted to him.

S. MC. SWOPE.
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Gettysburg, Pa. Collections and all legal business promptly attended to. Office on Baltimore street, opposite the court house. 17-2-82

REMOVED.
WM. ARCH. MCLEAN.
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Gettysburg, Pa. Office on the first floor in the Schick property, southwest corner of the Diamond.

G. J. BENNER.
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Gettysburg, Pa. Office on Baltimore street, in rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Breuneman's Drug Store.

CHAS. S. DUNCAN.
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Gettysburg, Pa. Will continue the practice of law at the office of his father, the late W. A. Duncan, on Baltimore street. All legal business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. 5mar85

WM. P. QUIMBY.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Gettysburg, Adams co., Pa. Office with Hon. David Wills, southeast corner of the Diamond. 12sept80.

C. E. EHRHART.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, HANOVER, Pa. Office—No. 5 Carlisle street. Special attention paid to the Orphans' Courts of York and Adams counties. 2may91.

JOHN B. McPHERSON.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Gettysburg, Pa. Office second story of Star and Sentinel Building. Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to him.

JOHN R. SCOTT.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Gettysburg, Pa. Office on Baltimore street, opposite Star & Sentinel office. All legal business promptly attended to.

D. McCONAUGHY'S
Law, Loan and Real Estate Offices, No. 13 Baltimore St., 1st door, 2d floor, Gettysburg, Pa.
In connection with the practice of Law will do a Real Estate and Loan Business. Sale books opened to all desiring to buy Real Estate, desiring to mortgage, and parties desiring to obtain loans will receive prompt attention. Attention given to Pension claims under Act of June 27, 1890, and all other acts, and other claims against the U. S. Government. Also, can furnish desirable investments paying above 6 per cent, guaranteed. Apply personally or by letter to
D. McCONAUGHY, Gettysburg, Pa.

HOTELS.
EAGLE HOTEL, New Oxford,
George Sunday,
Proprietor. House thoroughly refitted and re-furnished. The bar stocked with choice wines, liquors and cigars. The table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market affords. Ample stabling. 24jan90.

EUROPEAN HOTEL, Littlestown,
Geo. B. Yantis,
Proprietor.—Furnished new throughout. First-class in all its appointments. Large stabling.

NATIONAL HOTEL, Littlestown,
J. H. Wiest,
Agent.—Good accommodations, moderate charges. Bar stocked with choice wines, liquors and cigars. A large, well fitted sample room. First-class Billiard and Pool Tables. Extensive stabling and shedding attached. At the Rail Road.

NATIONAL HOUSE, East Berlin,
Wm. Sunday, Proprietor.
Permanent and transient boarding at reasonable rates. Bar stocked with choice wines, liquors and cigars. Extensive stabling and an attentive hostler. 22aug90.

CENTRAL HOTEL, Hanover,
D. C. Fleming,
Proprietor. Formerly of the City Hotel, York. Free bus; warm heat; good stable accommodations. mar. 23.

GLOBE HOTEL, Gettysburg,
Adam Branreuter,
Proprietor. (Successor to F. S. Ramor.)—Good accommodations at moderate charges. Good sample room, back to and from all depots and first-class livery attached to hotel. Having recently refitted and remodeled the above well-known hotel, I will be pleased to accommodate the traveling public in general.

CITY HOTEL, Gettysburg,
John E. Hughes,
Proprietor.—This hotel has been rebuilt and refurnished with 53 comfortable rooms; private parlors and private dining rooms; hot and cold baths on second floor, free to guests of the house; is within 40 yards of the Square of the town; 5 minutes walk from either of the depots. It is among the best conducted hotels in Gettysburg. Strangers, business men, G. A. R. men and tourists will find it to their advantage to make this hotel their quarters. A full line of battlefield wagons and surreys and first-class guides for the field. Charges reasonable. Livery and feed stables connected with hotel. 21aug91.

The Cure For

Scrofula was once supposed to be the touch of royalty. To-day, many grateful people know that the "sovereign remedy" is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This powerful alterative extirpates "the evil" by thoroughly eliminating all the stumorous poison from the blood. Consumption, catarrh, and various other physical as well as mental maladies, have their origin in

SCROFULA

When hereditary, this disease manifests itself in childhood by glandular swellings, running sores, swollen joints, and general feebleness of body. Administer Ayer's Sarsaparilla on appearance of the first symptoms. "My little girl was troubled with a painful scrofulous swelling under one of her arms. The physician being unable to effect a cure, I gave her one bottle of

Ayer's

Sarsaparilla, and the swelling disappeared."—W. F. Kennedy, McFarland's, Va. "I was cured of scrofula by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—J. C. Berry, Deerfield, Mo. "I was troubled with a sore hand for over two years. Being assured the case was scrofula, I took six bottles of Ayer's

Sarsaparilla

and was cured."—H. Hinkins, Riverton, Neb. PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

HOTELS & CO.

CENTRAL HOTEL, Gettysburg,
Second Door from Court House.
Having purchased, remodeled and refitted the above well known Central Hotel, I take pleasure in asking you to call and give me a trial. Special rates to jurors and persons attending court.—Satisfaction guaranteed, as I am confident that you will again patronize me after giving me a trial. Table supplied with all the market affords. Respectfully,
JAMES O. McCAVITT, Prop'r.

AMERICAN HOTEL, Hanover,
E. P. Kittinger, Prop'r.
ONE SQ. FROM UNION DEPOT, RAILROAD ST. Table supplied with the best the market affords, and the bar stocked the best beer, wine and liquors. Globe beer a specialty. Permanent and transient boarding at reasonable rates. Transient custom desired.

THE GENERAL PUBLIC!



J. W. Barnitz,

having purchased the Drug store from E. G. Cook, respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. An entire new stock of
Drugs, Chemicals, Hair Brushes,
Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
Dye
Stuffs, &c.,
such as are kept in a first class drug store. All articles will be sold at reasonable rates.

New Oxford Bakery!

J. H. STARNER, PROP'R.
Bread, Rolls, and Rusks. Rye and Cinnamon Bread; Ginger, Sugar, Spice, Pound, Jelly, Sponge and other Cakes; Pies of all kinds, etc., on hand or made to order.—Parties, picnics and weddings can have special orders filled. Satisfaction warranted in every case and prices low. Also sugared or salted PRETZELS AND STUTZELS. A share of the public patronage asked for.
J. H. STARNER,
High Street, New Oxford.

Neatly Printed and Bound
BLANK RECEIPTS
for sale cheap at this office.

Fifty miners at the Legget's Creek Mine, near Scranton, Thursday, met with a frightful experience. About 2 o'clock the great pumps that cast out thousands of gallons of water broke and the mine began to flood, the water, which rushes in from a passing stream, gathered rapidly.

Fifty miners hurried from their work in great alarm to reach the carriage, which conveys them to the surface, only to discover that their avenue of escape had been cut off by an unforeseen accident. When near the top of the shaft a car of coal, which was being taken up, had rolled from the carriage and had fallen hundreds of feet, while the vehicle, freed of its burden, had rushed to the top of the shaft and become immovable in the tower.

The only other way to reach the surface was to face the raging waters, pass through them, and reach a narrow passage-way which led to the shaft of the Von Storch mine. With stern, set faces the miners bravely marched toward the incoming stream. They waded into the water, which grew deeper every step.

Soon it reached their knees, then their hips, and then their shoulders, but still they went on. To turn back meant death, while ahead was hope of safety. For 1000 feet the men trudged on with the water up to their necks. They were compelled to throw their head sideways and with one ear in the poisonous sulphur water, and occasionally drawing in the water with their breath, they steadily strove to reach the dry shore hundreds of yards away.

John Jones, a Welsh miner, finally despaired, and asked the others to go on and leave him perish, but they would not, a dozen hands assisting him. Suddenly, with a thrill of joy, one of the men found his shoulders rising above the water, and five minutes later all were on dry land.

A Pittsburg dispatch says: The eight-weeks' old baby boy of Mrs. Jane Mullins has just relieved the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, Immigrant Inspector Layton, and Chief of the Pittsburg Department of Charities, by dying. The little fellow had been an inmate of the city poor home since his birth. His father died in Ireland some months ago. His mother was promptly sold out by her husband's relatives, and shipped off to America with a few shillings in her pocket. She landed last July. After being sent from one charity department to another, she came to Pittsburg. Her landing in the United States was such a plain violation of the immigration laws, that the authorities at once took steps to have her sent back to Ireland.

One day a messenger was sent to the poor farm to tell her to prepare for the return journey across the Atlantic. The messenger found that just the night before the woman died. Three days previous to that she had given birth to a son. The problem to be solved then was: "Was the child a ward of the British Government, of the United States, or of the city of Pittsburg?"

It was soon agreed that the babe could not be sent to Ireland. Inspector Layton went into the history of the case at length, and a month ago sent his report to Washington. The officials of the Treasury and War Departments have had it under consideration for a month. Meanwhile the little fellow was carefully nursed, but Thursday he died.

O for an eye more clear to see,
A mind to grasp more earnestly,
For every good intent,
That to the sick and despairing
I bring thee a peerless cure.
Pan-Tina the great remedy for coughs, colds and consumption, 25 and 50 cts. Sold at Barnitz's drug store.

The largest and most successful capture of a well organized gang of safe-blowers, burglars and jail breakers known to the history of the Chicago police was made Saturday night by detectives. Thirteen men were arrested at one time, and this number was supplemented by the arrest of six more. Two of the men arrested are wanted for breaking the St. Louis jail. Others have operated in Peoria, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, and other places.

Mrs. James Kistler, of Palo Alto, near Pottsville, received burns Friday afternoon which will probably result in her death. Whooping cough prevails in the neighborhoods and Mrs. Kistler had been told by one of her neighbors that if she smeared coal tar over the kitchen stove the fumes would kill the germ of the disease and save her children from contracting the malady. She attempted to apply the remedy Friday and had a very hot fire in the kitchen stove. She had a can which contained about a pint of coal tar. The bottom fell out and the contents caught fire and flowed down her dress. Her clothing had about been burned from her back before assistance arrived.

At Carlisle, Wednesday, when the grand jury made their report to the court they stated that they had found sixty tramps in the jail and most of them able-bodied. As to tramp question has been source of much trouble for several years, Judge Sadler ordered the grand jurors to return to their room, call for the jail records and learn what able bodied tramps are in jail and what justices committed them. A physician, stenographer and attorney have been furnished. The Court stated that such justices are guilty of a misdemeanor and will be punished.

Nathaniel Jenkins, of New Silverbrook, while hunting for a bear fell asleep on the top of a mountain. While sleeping he was awakened by the fierce growling of the bear which was approaching him. Jenkins fled and the animal gave hot pursuit. The hunter finally took refuge in a tree. The bear stood under the tree for half a day, when a party of men drove the animal away and rescued Jenkins.

WHAT AM I TO DO?—This is the oft expression of the weary sufferer with rheumatism, neuralgia and other painful diseases. The whole human frame is tortured and racked with pain. It is well to remember that no known medicine equals Red Flag Oil for rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains and bruises. Price 25 cents at Barnitz's drug store.

At the request of the President of the Republic, the Archbishop of Ecuador has issued an order to the priests throughout the entire Republic, directing them to collect and forward to Quito everything which may be in their keeping illustrative of the history of the country suitable for exhibition at Chicago.

General Dyrenforth who was asked to come to New York and perform some of his experiments in the hope of averting the threatening water famine, has agreed to do so, but it will take some time before the trials will take place owing to the delay in getting the apparatus in shape. It is estimated the experiments will cost about \$5,000.

How to save money is a problem that interests everybody. One way to do it is to invigorate the system with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Being a highly concentrated blood medicine, it is the most powerful and economical. It is sold for a dollar a bottle, but worth five.

Thursday, two small boys found \$800 in gold in a hole near Miner's Mill. It may be the money taken from Henry Meyers, who was held up by highwaymen. Another theory is that it is part of the money stolen by "Red Nose Mike," when the McClure murder took place.

John Brosius, 14 years old, fell sixty feet in a mine breach at Ashland, and received probably fatal injuries.

In thirty-three steamer accidents in this country last year 338 lives were lost, 194 those of passengers.

Burglars got 158 new watches and 25 second-hand ones from John Grieling's Nazareth store.

J. H. Crenfeldt's son, chopping wood at Altoona, chopped off his 4 year-old brother's right hand.

William Barensticker, of Trenton, N. J., has been arrested on the charge of having six wives.

A determined effort is being made by the Chicago police to stamp out the anarchists.

Kansas millers are looking to New Orleans as a port of shipment for flour abroad.

A little boy named Fiehl, while playing on the track of the electric railway at Harrisburg Thursday, was struck by a car and cut to pieces. The same car, about a month ago, also killed another little boy. The lad was playing on a siding, and attempted to cross in front of the car, when it struck him.

The situation in Russia is said to be growing extremely critical and extraordinary precautions have been taken by the government to prevent trouble. A careful watch has been put upon the students and their rooms and libraries are constantly searched.

It is no easy thing to dress harsh, coarse hair so as to make it look graceful or becoming. By the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor, this difficulty is removed, and the hair made to assume any style or arrangement that may be desired. Give the Vigor a trial.

Mrs. Gretchen Lenzehager and her 15-year-old son George, were found dead in the former's saloon in Chicago, Friday morning. The woman was choked to death by unknown robbers, who then beat and choked the boy until he was dead.

James Hoyer, 4 years old, was killed Saturday afternoon in his father's barn at Kenosha, Wis., by the kick of a vicious horse. His grandfather, Oliver Hoyer, tried to rescue him and was so badly kicked by the animal that he will die.

An epidemic of influenza is raging in Posen and Berlin, a large number of persons being attached by the disease. The physicians are in constant demand, all their time being occupied in attending to their numerous patients.

A huge fire has destroyed 1300 houses in Hankow, China, and rendered 13,000 people homeless. It is believed that a number of women and children lost their lives. Two days after this fire 200 more houses were burned.

The toy doll manufacturers of Thuringia and Sonnedberg, Germany, have resolved to exhibit solely and collectively at the Chicago Fair. A great display of small fancy ironware will also be shown.

A statement of the exports from Great Britain to the United States show a decrease of about \$9,000,000 during the quarter ended June 30 last over the corresponding period last year.

The majority against the proposed Constitutional Convention was 230,775. Two hundred thousand of the voters did not cast a ballot either way on this question.

Mrs. Mary A. Toomy, an eccentric character, died in Pittsburg, Thursday. Her husband left her \$55,000 and she succeeded in increasing the wealth to \$1,000,000.

The principal business places and several residences of Silver City, Mills county, Iowa, were destroyed by fire on Thursday, causing a loss of \$100,000.

A freight train ran into an open switch near Freedom, and fifteen cars were wrecked. George Young, the fireman of the engine, was killed.

Henry Dallmeyer, aged 66, of Pittsburg, dreamed his house was on fire, and the result was a somnambulistic leap which resulted in his death.

By an explosion in the Oakdale liery, near White Haven, John M. Minsky was killed and George Minsky fatally injured.

Fifteen men were indicted by the United States Grand Jury at Trenton, N. J., for sending lottery tickets by the mails.

An explosion occurred in the Ludwig pit, near Essen, Germany, 10 men meeting death through the accident.

Violent exercise at play caused the 7-year-old daughter of Lewis M. Allentown, to drop dead of heart disease.

Albert Parks, of Newark, N. J., killed his wife Sunday by hitting her the head with a hammer during a quarrel.

The body of a laborer was found on the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks at Malvern. Foul play is suspected.

The Constitutional Convention was defeated by a majority of 246,775.

A laddie sailed out on a calm blue sea;
And two maidens fell a-weeping.
"Alas," said they,
"Tis a doleful day;
Mayhap nevermore
To the sweet green shore
Shall lover to me
And brother to thee,
Shall lover to thee
And brother to me,
Come back from the treacherous, smiling
sea."

A good ship went down in a wild, wild sea;
And two maidens fell a-weeping.
The years passed by,
And two cheeks were dry,—
A wife and a mother, with babe on her knee,
Sat crooning a tender old lullaby,
Nor thought of the lover beneath the sea,—
But at eventide,
By a lone fireside,

A sister sat weeping for him who had died,
Who came nevermore
To the bright green shore,
To wander with her the sweet meadows o'er.
—*Zettie Cooke, in New England Magazine.*

A LUCKY ESCAPE.

BY M. QUAD.

During the Indian troubles which followed the close of the Civil War, I was attached to various Western forts and camps as scout and despatch rider, and in that capacity had my full share of adventures. It was my fortune or misfortune almost at the outset of my career to strike the Sioux a blow which made them forever after hungry for life. This was in 1866, while they were pretending to be at peace, but actually killing every white man who was found outside the forts. I was then at Fort McPherson, and while carrying a despatch to a small body of troops stationed on the Saline Fork of the Kansas River, I encountered a small band of Indians. This was about 10 o'clock in the forenoon. I saw them emerge from a dry ravine and head to cut me off, and at once halted and dismounted. I was then on the crest of a ridge, and close to a natural sink which would make a good rifle pit. It was big enough to shelter my horse as well, and I was all ready for the Redskins before they knew I had taken the alarm.

While not in war paint they showed every signs of hostility, and I knew that if I fell into their hands my scalp would change owners within five minutes. There wasn't a Winchester rifle among the Indians at that time, and not one in ten had seen one. I had one, while the nine Redskins before me had old fashioned muzzle loading rifles, and I believed I could surprise them. They were led by a sub-chief named Little Feather, and among the nine were two others named White Water and Running Bear. These three sub-chiefs were warriors of renown, and were then on their way to attend a council and a war dance.

It was Little Feather who summoned me to surrender on pain of being burned at the stake, and he was the one who directed affairs when I shouted my refusal. The nine spread out, mounted on their ponies, until they half encircled my refuge, then, at a signal, they came charging up the slope, each one yelling enough to split his throat. Lying on my face, with a dead rest for my rifle, I tumbled Little Feather and White Water out of their saddles, and that stopped the charge. As they checked up I killed Running Bear, and before they got out of range I wounded one of the warriors. The living galloped off, and I carried two ponies and all the accoutrements of the dead chiefs safely into the fort.

It soon became known among the Sioux what had happened, and every branch of the great tribe swore to have my life. A reward of ten ponies was offered to any one who should kill me, and twenty if I were taken alive. I was advised by everybody to clear out of that locality, but I refused to go until the long-expected war finally broke out and I was attached to a moving column. The threats of the Indians had not greatly disturbed me, as I knew they they would always be trying their best to capture a scout, no matter if they had never heard of him. Those were days when every white man on the plains lived a year in every week and never forgot for a moment that his life was in continual jeopardy. Several plans, as I afterward learned, were formed to capture me, but I slipped through.

I was finally made prisoner under singular circumstances. I was returning from the flying column to Fort Wallace with despatches. I had set out soon after dusk and made a good twenty-five miles when a heavy fog settled down on the plains. It wouldn't have bothered an Indian to keep the points of the compass, but after I had turned and twisted among some dry ravines I had to own up that I was lost. My horse was just as badly off. When I gave him his head he came to a stop. The only thing to do was to dismount and wait for daylight. I was sitting on the ground, not feeling a bit sleepy, and my horse was lying down, when a band of thirty-seven Indians, all mounted, walked right on to me through the fog. I heard the footsteps of their horses, but could not locate them in the fog until too late. When I leaped up it was with the thought that I might make a break for it on foot, but before I could turn they were all about me, and in another minute I was made prisoner.

The Indians were as much surprised as I was, and it was broad daylight before

they identified me. Up to that time they had treated me fairly well. When it was known that I was the scout whose life they had so long thirsted after half a dozen bucks tried their best to tomahawk me on the spot. When their angry excitement had cooled down there was as much rejoicing as if they had captured a fort. Six warriors were called out as a guard, and soon after sunrise I was put in their charge and started for a big Sioux village on Deer Creek, between the two forks of the Republican River. I was, of course, disarmed. Then my elbows were tied together, my feet tied under the horse, and for fear the horse would run off with me he was led by a lariat.

At noon we made a halt of half an hour and I was given about half a pound of jerked buffalo meat as my share of the noonday meal. My arms were unbound that I might eat, but the whole six constantly kept their eyes on me. When we set off again I was bound as before, and we rode at a gallop until 10 o'clock at night before the village was reached. I understood the Sioux lingo very well, though I did not let on to, and the talk as we rode was anything but pleasant to me. It was agreed that I would be put to the torture, and that it would be made to last as long as possible.

When we reached the village I was placed in a tepee and my arms unbound. They refused to cast the lashings off my legs, though three of the bucks stood guard outside. I was so stiff and sore with the ride that I could not have taken five steps had they turned me loose and told me to go. I got not a wink of sleep that night, and it was not until about 8 o'clock next morning that my legs were freed. It was a village of eighty lodges, and the one I occupied was almost in the centre of the collection. I couldn't have escaped had they left the tent unguarded, but they took no risks. There were always two and sometimes four of the bucks squatted outside of the lodge, and outside of these a circle of squaws and children.

It was the third day after my capture before I was disturbed. Then most of the warriors having returned to the village on purpose to witness my death, I was led out at three o'clock in the afternoon to undergo the preliminary to actual torture. This is running the gauntlet. There was as near as I could judge sixty men and boys in each line, and the lines were four feet apart. Had each one been armed with a switch to strike me it would have been punishment enough, but they were allowed to use clubs and sticks and tomahawk handles. When I looked down the line I felt that there was no show for me to make the run, and yet I must make the attempt. You may ask why I did not absolutely refuse, and let them do their worst then and there. Because, I was hoping for them to show me a little mercy. They would torture me, but not so cruelly as if I refused to run.

I got as good a ready as I could and when the signal came I sprang away at the top of my speed. Blow after blow fell upon me while the savages shouted their pleasure, and to my great surprise I at length reached the end of the line. There I fell in a heap and they gave me about ten minutes in which to brace up for the run back. I made only half the distance this time, being struck over the head with a club that I sank down unconscious. When I had recovered my senses they returned me to the lodge, where I lay for many hours expecting to be taken out any moment for torture. They would have finished me but for the fact that the wife of Little Feather, who was in another village fifty miles away, had not yet arrived. She wanted to be in at the death and so further proceedings were declared off for the day.

The squaw arrived soon after midnight. My ankles were tightly lashed and I could not sleep. She was for having me out at once, and came and looked into the lodge to see if I was safe; but she was told that I would be put to the torture after breakfast in the morning, and long after she had turned away I heard my guards gloating over the prospects. It was agreed among them that I was a game man and would hold out for several hours and give them lots of amusement.

Half an hour after daylight the village was astir, and at sunrise a squaw brought me some breakfast and the lashings around my ankles were cast off. I learned several years after that it was intended to oblige me to run the gauntlet again. I was eating the meal the squaw had brought when a sudden excitement arose outside. There was a great shooting, followed by cheers and the report of firearms, and the next minute the 200 frontiersmen who had been raised in Kansas and Nebraska as an independent force charged into the village. It was a complete surprise to the Indians, but not for long. It wasn't five minutes before the fleeing warriors rallied for defense, but before that time I was safe. At the first alarm I leaped up and out of the lodge fell against one of the guards, and as I ran I was fired at two or three times. I was among the horsemen in a minute or two, and after a bit I got a rifle and took an active part in the hot fight going on. We were driven off after a couple of hours, but we got every pony in the herd and burned all the lodges, and they had many a dead warrior to mourn over.

It was a singular thing that in after years I should meet the squaw of Little Feather on the reservation and have a long talk with her. So it happened, and she calmly told me that she had been

promised my scalp as a keepsake and that it would have been her hand which would have ended my agonies after I had amused the warriors to their fill as a prisoner at the stake.—*New York World.*

Miles of Human Bones.

Two prospectors recently visited the Island of San Nicholas, off the Ventura coast, with the purpose of taking up land. They have returned, says the Ventura (Cal.) *Free Press*, discouraged in the original idea. They have found the land on the island, which is four miles wide by twelve long, utterly barren.

On the western side sand is about the only thing seen, and this has been blown from the beach clear to the top of the island, seven or eight hundred feet high. On the other side of the island (the east side) they found human bones for a distance of five miles along the beach. They were very thick, and looked as if it had been a graveyard. They also discovered the remains of human bodies on the ridge, which runs lengthwise through the island. In some places two skeletons were found close together, as if they had been buried in the same grave. The wind had blown off what covering of soil had been thrown over them and it looked quite ghastly. Bones were thickly strewn along this ridge for upward of three miles. From appearances upward of three or four thousand Indians must have been buried there.

A shanty which had been built on the west side was found buried clear to the roof in sand. There are now about two thousand sheep on the island, and from a sort of rough grass they seem to keep fat. The party went into a cave which afforded an Indian woman, the sole occupant of the island, a home for seven years. It seems that when her party was leaving the island she jumped overboard and swam ashore in the night. Years went by before she was taken off.

Four Curious Plants.

In the United States Botanical Gardens at Washington, D. C., are four very curious plants, to which the *Post* of that city alludes as "Nature's Hoax," the "Mother-in-Law Plant," the "Lover's Plant" and the "Scottish Attorney." "Nature's Hoax" grows wild in Australian forests. The seed lodge about five feet from the ground in decayed trees and the plant puts out leaves in the shape of heads of deer or elk. Many a hunter has been fooled by the plant. "The Mother-in-law Plant," or "Dumb Cane," is really the *Defenbachia seguna picta*. An auctioneer being unable to rattle off the botanical term called it the "Mother-in-law Plant," because of its queer qualities. The peculiarity of the plant is this, that if a man takes a bite of it his power of speech is taken away and his tongue is apt to be paralyzed for a week. Humboldt's articulating muscles were paralyzed for eight days by this plant. A specimen of the mimosa pudica is called the "Lover's Plant," because if a girl be really in love this plant will curl up at her touch, if not, not. Superintendent Smith, of the Gardens, has facetiously termed the creeper the "Scottish Attorney." The latter is credited with engaging himself in a case and absorbing everything of value in it before quitting it and that's what the plant does.

Eccentric Benevolence.

There resided at Seymour, Conn., near Hartford, a few years ago, a very eccentric man named John H. Tingle. He had an income of over \$100,000 a year from his seal plushes, and was a bachelor. He used his money as free as water. When he visited a fair or benevolent entertainment, which he did when any occurred, he would leave \$200 at the various tables. His purchases he would distribute to strangers or children. On one occasion he offered \$50 to any young lady who would bring him a string containing 3000 buttons, each button being a different pattern.

After paying \$50 for the first string others arrived, and rather than disappoint the young ladies he continued to pay the same amount for each string brought. As a result of this whim four large oaken cases stand to-day in the agricultural room of the Capitol in Hartford filled with strings of buttons, each bearing the name of the contributor.—*New York News.*

A Curious Little Craft.

A curious little craft moored in the Thames above Westminster Bridge, London, England, has drawn many sight-seers in the last few days. It is a small steamer belonging to the Baptist Missionary Society, named the Goodwill, built for service on the Congo, where the society for nine years had the steamer Peace afloat. The vessel has been constructed by Messrs. Thornycroft with special reference to the fact that every plate and bolt will have to be carried on men's shoulders for a distance of 234 miles over a rough and hilly country—part of the cataract region of the lower Congo—to Stanley's pool. The Goodwill measures eighty feet in length, with thirteen feet beam, weighs some twenty tons, has three cabins, giving sleeping accommodation for eight persons, and with thirty tons of cargo on board will draw only two feet of water.—*Chicago Times.*

It has been officially reported that the wheat crop of North Dakota is about 50,000,000 bushels.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Pipes are made of ramie fibre.
Aluminium bicycles are announced.
Sweden has a "locomotive steamboat."
Steam-riveted boilers are not so good.
A gas is made from wood and crude oil.

Southern Pacific locomotives will soon use for fuel bricks made of coal dust and asphaltum.

Pennsylvania makes fifty-two out of every 100 tons of rolled iron in the United States, and sixty-nine out of every 100 tons of steel rails.

Large manufacturing establishments are now using electric tramways for transporting heavy materials from one part of the works to another.

Making wrought iron pipe direct from bars is the process recently started in a rolling-mill at Steubenville, O. If it works it means a complete change in pipe manufacture.

The Dusseldorf Company while prospecting on the right bank of the Rhine, near Badenweiler, Germany, discovered ore, with eighty per cent. lead, sixteen of copper and the rest silver.

French ingenuity has contrived an improved stone-cutting saw of remarkable efficiency—a circular saw having its edge set with black diamonds in the same way as the straight blades; but as the strain on the diamond is all in one direction the setting can be made much finer.

Corn husks boiled in caustic soda are being utilized for the manufacture of paper. The cooking process results in the formation of a spongy, glutinous paste, which is subjected to heavy pressure so as to eliminate the gluten, the fiber remaining being made into paper in the ordinary way.

A new extract is prepared in France, and made into tablets which are said to be as digestible as raw meat. Lean beef, free from fat, bone and tendon, is pounded to a pulp, mixed with sugar, and heated to about 190 degrees, when the mixture is converted into a saccharine extract. Further heating gives this any desired degree of concentration.

An English electrical firm is introducing a small pump, suitable to supplying house tanks in country districts, where there is neither sufficient fall nor machinery for pumping. It consists of a rotary pump driven by screw gearing direct from an electric motor, which is influenced by a primary battery placed in the cellar. The pump and motor do not weigh more than twenty-five pounds and occupy a very small space.

The United States naval flagship Philadelphia is fitted with telephonic communication between the office of the executive officer and yeoman storerooms and between the poop deck and the bridge. The present system is deemed a great improvement over the speaking-tube plan. Aboard large vessels it often happens that the speaking-tubes prove wholly inefficient. This is especially the case with upper deck tubes during use in high winds. The telephone system aboard the Philadelphia is reported as operating successfully under all conditions of weather.

The lake on the Colorado Desert, which has excited so much interest among scientists, shows no signs of leaving its new home at Salton. It is now thirty miles long by ten wide, and though the inflow doesn't equal the evaporation the waters apparently are not receding. The owners of the salt works at Salton will probably attempt to stop the crevasse in the Colorado River through which the flood water is now pouring into the desert. Manager Darbrow of the salt works has made a trip of inspection to the break in the Colorado banks and is satisfied that the water can be permanently prevented from running into the desert.

Experiments lately made in Hartford, Conn., show that light can be seen through a clean-cut opening of not more than one forty-thousandth of an inch. This fact was determined by taking two thoroughly clean straight edges, placing a piece of paper between the surfaces at one end, the opposite end being allowed to come together. The straight edges being placed between the eye and a strong light in a dark room, a wedge of light was seen from the ends between which the paper was placed and the opposite, which were brought together. The thickness of the paper being known, the distance apart at the two edges of the small end of the wedge of light was easily calculated, and the result was shown as above.

Something Besides Money Gathering.

"There are many merchants who have been born and have lived and died in New York City, and yet, by the mere human standard of good, such merchants might just as well have never been born. Their great aim was to make money. They lived but to do that, and they died after having done it. Perhaps such mere gatherers for self may have done good by adding to the growth and the wealth of the city. If so it is well. Other merchants have not only gathered but they have scattered with a liberal hand, making sunlight for all about them. The history of these does good. It makes names eminent and useful as examples."—*New York Herald.*

You seldom see a man so honest that he says to his wife, "Where did I leave my hat?" He usually says, "Where did you put it?"—*Atchison Globe.*

TWO THINGS

In Regard to Catarrh

1st, It is a Constitutional Disease; and 2d, It Requires a Constitutional Remedy.

These two facts are now so well known to the medical fraternity that local applications, like snuffs and inhalants, are regarded as at best likely to give only temporary relief. To effect a permanent cure of catarrh requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which by purifying the blood, repairing the diseased tissues, and imparting healthy tone to the affected organs, does give thorough and lasting cure.

"I want to say for the benefit of suffering humanity, that Hood's Sarsaparilla is

A Permanent Cure for Catarrh. After suffering with catarrh in my head for a number of years, and using every obtainable remedy, I was requested to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

I did so, and after using three or four bottles I am healed of the most annoying disease the human system is heir to." P. B. STOUT, Sheridan, Ind.

P. U. 15

'91

"German Syrup"

For Throat and Lungs.

"I have been ill for Hemorrhage "about five years, "have had the best Five Years. "medical advice, "and I took the first "dose in some doubt. This result- "ed in a few hours easy sleep. There "was no further hemorrhage till next "day, when I had a slight attack "which stopped almost immediate- "ly. By the third day all trace of "blood had disappeared and I had "recovered much strength. The "fourth day I sat up in bed and ate "my dinner, the first solid food for "two months. Since that time I "have gradually gotten better and "am now able to move about the "house. My death was daily ex- "pected and my recovery has been "a great surprise to my friends and "the doctor. There can be no doubt "about the effect of German Syrup, "as I had an attack just previous to "its use. The only relief was after "the first dose." J. R. LOUGHEAD, Adelaide, Australia. @.

It is an old-fashioned notion that medicine has to taste bad to do any good.

Scott's Emulsion is cod-liver oil with its fish-fat taste lost—nothing is lost but the taste.

This is more than a matter of comfort. Agreeable taste is always a help to digestion. A sickening taste is always a hindrance. There is only harm in taking cod-liver oil unless you digest it. Avoid the taste.

Scott & Bowne, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York.
Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. \$1.

DECEPTION.

This may look like poetry, but it only demonstrates how easily the eye may be deceived. The ear is sometimes deceived by the cry of "just as good"

By some druggists who, when Dr. White's Pulmonaria is called for, use their persuasive powers to induce you to take something else

On which they make a larger profit, and should you allow their sophistry to overcome your better judgment, you will discover the

Deception only after you have used the stuff and found it worthless. You will then mourn in vain the loss of your good

Money, for there is no other cough remedy as good as the Pulmonaria or that will cure a cough as speedily and permanently.

Ely's Cream Balm
WILL CURE
CATARRH
THE CURE FOR CATARRH OF THE HEAD
Apply Balm into each nostril.
ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

TUTT'S
TINY LIVER PILLS
THE SMALLEST PILL IN THE WORLD!
Have all the virtues of the larger ones; equally effective; purely vegetable. Exact size shown in this border.

WORN NIGHT AND DAY!
Holds the worst rupture under all circumstances. Perfect Comfort.
ELASTIC TRUSS
New Patent Improved, Unimpaired Girth and Ties for self-maintenance, security, ease. C. V. HODGE, MFG.
Pat. July 23, 1891. 60, 744 Broadway, N. Y. City.

TWO MAIDENS.

A laddie sailed out on a calm blue sea;
And two maidens fell a-weeping.
"Alas," said they,
"Tis a doleful day;
Mayhap nevermore
To the sweet green shore
Shall lover to me
And brother to thee,
Shall lover to thee
And brother to me,
Come back from the troacherous, smiling
sea."
A good ship went down in a wild, wild sea;
And two maidens fell a-weeping.
The years passed by,
And two cheeks were dry;
A wife and a mother, with babe on her knee,
Sat crooning a tender old lullaby,
Nor thought of the lover beneath the sea;
But at eventide,
By a lone fireside,
A sister sat weeping for him who had died,
Who came nevermore
To the bright green shore,
To wander with her the sweet meadows o'er.
—*Letitia Cooke, in New England Magazine.*

A LUCKY ESCAPE.

BY M. QUAD.

During the Indian troubles which followed the close of the Civil War, I was attached to various Western forts and camps as scout and despatch rider, and in that capacity had my full share of adventures. It was my fortune or misfortune almost at the outset of my career to strike the Sioux a blow which made them forever after hungry for life. This was in 1866, while they were pretending to be at peace, but actually killing every white man who was found outside the forts. I was then at Fort McPherson, and while carrying a despatch to a small body of troops stationed on the Saline Fork of the Kansas River, I encountered a small band of Indians. This was about 10 o'clock in the forenoon. I saw them emerge from a dry ravine and head to cut me off, and at once halted and dismounted. I was then on the crest of a ridge, and close to a natural sink which would make a good rifle pit. It was big enough to shelter my horse as well, and I was all ready for the redskins before they knew I had taken the alarm.

While not in war paint they showed every signs of hostility, and I knew that if I fell into their hands my scalp would change owners within five minutes. There wasn't a Winchester rifle among the Indians at that time, and not one in ten had seen one. I had one, while the nine redskins before me had old fashioned muzzle loading rifles, and I believed I could surprise them. They were led by a sub-chief named Little Feather, and among the nine were two others named White Water and Running Bear. These three sub-chiefs were warriors of renown, and were then on their way to attend a council and a war dance.

It was Little Feather who summoned me to surrender on pain of being burned at the stake, and he was the one who directed affairs when I shouted my refusal. The nine spread out, mounted on their ponies, until they half encircled my refuge, then, at a signal, they came charging up the slope, each one yelling enough to split his throat. Lying on my face, with a dead rest for my rifle, I tumbled Little Feather and White Water out of their saddles, and that stopped the charge. As they checked up I killed Running Bear, and before they got out of range I wounded one of the warriors. The living galloped off, and I carried two ponies and all the accoutrements of the dead chiefs safely into the fort.

It soon became known among the Sioux what had happened, and every branch of the great tribe swore to have my life. A reward of ten ponies was offered to any one who should kill me, and twenty if I were taken alive. I was advised by everybody to clear out of that locality, but I refused to go until the long-expected war finally broke out and I was attached to a moving column. The threats of the Indians had not greatly disturbed me, as I knew they they would always be trying their best to capture a scout, no matter if they had never heard of him. Those were days when every white man on the plains lived a year in every week and never forgot for a moment that his life was in continual jeopardy. Several plans, as I afterward learned, were formed to capture me, but I slipped through.

I was finally made prisoner under singular circumstances. I was returning from the flying column to Fort Wallace with despatches. I had set out soon after dusk and made a good twenty-five miles when a heavy fog settled down on the plains. It wouldn't have bothered an Indian to keep the points of the compass, but after I had turned and twisted among some dry ravines I had to own up that I was lost. My horse was just as badly off. When I gave him his head he came to a stop. The only thing to do was to dismount and wait for daylight. I was sitting on the ground, not feeling a bit sleepy, and my horse was lying down, when a band of thirty-seven Indians, all mounted, walked right on to me through the fog. I heard the footsteps of their horses, but could not locate them in the fog until too late. When I leaped up it was with the thought that I might make a break for it on foot, but before I could turn they were all about me, and in another minute I was made prisoner.

The Indians were as much surprised as I was, and it was broad daylight before

they identified me. Up to that time they had treated me fairly well. When it was known that I was the scout whose life they had so long thirsted after half a dozen bucks tried their best to tomahawk me on the spot. When their angry excitement had cooled down there was as much rejoicing as if they had captured a fort. Six warriors were called out as a guard, and soon after sunrise I was put in their charge and started for a big Sioux village on Deer Creek, between the two forks of the Republican River. I was, of course, disarmed. Then my elbows were tied together, my feet tied under the horse, and for fear the horse would run off with me he was led by a larint.

At noon we made a halt of half an hour and I was given about half a pound of jerked buffalo meat as my share of the noonday meal. My arms were unbound that I might eat, but the whole six constantly kept their eyes on me. When we set off again I was bound as before, and we rode at a gallop until 10 o'clock at night before the village was reached. I understood the Sioux lingo very well, though I did not let on to, and the talk as we rode was anything but pleasant to me. It was agreed that I would be put to the torture, and that it would be made to last as long as possible.

When we reached the village I was placed in a tepee and my arms unbound. They refused to cast the lashings off my legs, though three of the bucks stood guard outside. I was so stiff and sore with the ride that I could not have taken five steps had they turned me loose and told me to go. I got not a wink of sleep that night, and it was not until about 8 o'clock next morning that my legs were freed. It was a village of eighty lodges, and the one I occupied was almost in the centre of the collection. I couldn't have escaped had they left the tent unguarded, but they took no risks. There were always two and sometimes four of the bucks squatted outside of the lodge, and outside of these a circle of squaws and children.

It was the third day after my capture before I was disturbed. Then most of the warriors having returned to the village on purpose to witness my death, I was led out at three o'clock in the afternoon to undergo the preliminary to actual torture. This is running the gauntlet. There was as near as I could judge sixty men and boys in each line, and the lines were four feet apart. Had each one been armed with a switch to strike me it would have been punishment enough, but they were allowed to use clubs and sticks and tomahawk handles. When I looked down the line I felt that there was no show for me to make the run, and yet I must make the attempt. You may ask why I did not absolutely refuse, and let them do their worst then and there. Because, I was hoping for them to show me a little mercy. They would torture me, but not so cruelly as if I refused to run.

I got as good a ready as I could and when the signal came I sprang away at the top of my speed. Blow after blow fell upon me while the savages shouted their pleasure, and to my great surprise I at length reached the end of the line. There I fell in a heap and they gave me about ten minutes in which to brace up for the run back. I made only half the distance this time, being struck over the head with a club that I sank down unconscious. When I had recovered my senses they returned me to the lodge, where I lay for many hours expecting to be taken out any moment for torture. They would have finished me but for the fact that the wife of Little Feather, who was in another village fifty miles away, had not yet arrived. She wanted to be in at the death and so further proceedings were declared off for the day.

The squaw arrived soon after midnight. My ankles were tightly lashed and I could not sleep. She was for having me out at once, and came and looked into the lodge to see if I was safe; but she was told that I would be put to the torture after breakfast in the morning, and long after she had turned away I heard my guards gloating over the prospects. It was agreed among them that I was a game man and would hold out for several hours and give them lots of amusement.

Half an hour after daylight the village was astir, and at sunrise a squaw brought me some breakfast and the lashings around my ankles were cast off. I learned several years after that it was intended to oblige me to run the gauntlet again. I was eating the meal the squaw had brought when a sudden excitement arose outside. There was a great shooting, followed by cheers and the report of firearms, and the next minute the 200 frontiersmen who had been raised in Kansas and Nebraska as an independent force charged into the village. It was a complete surprise to the Indians, but not for long. It wasn't five minutes before the fleeing warriors rallied for defense, but before that time I was safe. At the first alarm I leaped up and out of the lodge full against one of the guards, and as I ran I was fired at two or three times. I was among the horsemen in a minute or two, and after a bit I got a rifle and took an active part in the hot fight going on. We were driven off after a couple of hours, but we got every pony in the herd and burned all the lodges, and they had many a dead warrior to mourn over.

It was a singular thing that in after years I should meet the squaw of Little Feather on the reservation and have a long talk with her. So it happened, and she calmly told me that she had been

promised my scalp as a keepsake and that it would have been her hand which would have ended my agonies after I had amused the warriors to their fill as a prisoner at the stake.—*New York World.*

Miles of Human Bones.

Two prospectors recently visited the Island of San Nicholas, off the Ventura coast, with the purpose of taking up land. They have returned, says the Ventura (Cal.) *Free Press*, discouraged in the original idea. They have found the land on the island, which is four miles wide by twelve long, utterly barren.

On the western side sand is about the only thing seen, and this has been blown from the beach clear to the top of the island, seven or eight hundred feet high. On the other side of the island (the east side) they found human bones for a distance of five miles along the beach. They were very thick, and looked as if it had been a graveyard. They also discovered the remains of human bodies on the ridge, which runs lengthwise through the island. In some places two skeletons were found close together, as if they had been buried in the same grave. The wind had blown off what covering of soil had been thrown over them and it looked quite ghastly. Bones were thickly strewn along this ridge for upward of three miles. From appearances upward of three or four thousand Indians must have been buried there.

A shanty which had been built on the west side was found buried clear to the roof in sand. There are now about two thousand sheep on the island, and from a sort of rough grass they seem to keep fat. The party went into a cave which afforded an Indian woman, the sole occupant of the island, a home for seven years. It seems that when her party was leaving the island she jumped overboard and swam ashore in the night. Years went by before she was taken off.

Four Curious Plants.

In the United States Botanical Gardens at Washington, D. C., are four very curious plants, to which the *Past* of that city alludes as "Nature's Hoax," the Mother-in-Law Plant, the "Lover's Plant" and the "Scottish Attorney." "Nature's Hoax" grows wild in Australian forests. The seed lodge about five feet from the ground in decayed trees and the plant puts out leaves in the shape of heads of deer or elk. Many a hunter has been fooled by the plant. "The Mother-in-law Plant," or "Dumb Cane," is really the *Deffenbachia seguina* picta. An auctioneer being unable to rattle off the botanical term called it the "Mother-in-law Plant," because of its queer qualities. The peculiarity of the plant is this, that if a man takes a bite of it his power of speech is taken away and his tongue is apt to be paralyzed for a week. Humboldt's articulating muscles were paralyzed for eight days by this plant. A specimen of the mimose rudica is called the "Lover's Plant," because if a girl be really in love this plant will curl up at her touch, if not, not. Superintendent Smith, of the Gardens, has facetiously termed the creeper the "Scottish Attorney." The latter is credited with engaging himself in a case and absorbing everything of value in it before quitting it and that's what the plant does.

Eccentric Benevolence.

There resided at Seymour, Conn., near Hartford, a few years ago, a very eccentric man named John H. Tinsue. He had an income of over \$100,000 a year from his seal plushes, and was a bachelor. He used his money as free as water. When he visited a fair or benevolent entertainment, which he did when any occurred, he would leave \$200 at the various tables. His purchases he would distribute to strangers or children. On one occasion he offered \$50 to any young lady who would bring him a string containing 3000 buttons, each button being a different pattern.

After paying \$50 for the first string others arrived, and rather than disappoint the young ladies he continued to pay the same amount for each string brought. As a result of this whim four large oaken cases stand to-day in the agricultural room of the Capitol in Hartford filled with strings of buttons, each bearing the name of the contributor.—*New York News.*

A Curious Little Craft.

A curious little craft moored in the Thames above Westminster Bridge, London, England, has drawn many sightseers in the last few days. It is a small steamer belonging to the Baptist Missionary Society, named the Goodwill, built for service on the Congo, where the society for nine years had the steamer Peace afloat. The vessel has been constructed by Messrs. Thornycroft with special reference to the fact that every plate and bolt will have to be carried on men's shoulders for a distance of 230 miles over a rough and hilly country—part of the cataract region of the lower Congo—to Stanley's pool. The Goodwill measures eighty feet in length, with thirteen feet beam, weighs some twenty tons, has three cabins, giving sleeping accommodation for eight persons, and with thirty tons of cargo on board will draw only two feet of water.—*Chicago Times.*

It has been officially reported that the wheat crop of North Dakota is about 50,000,000 bushels.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Pipes are made of ramie fibre.
Aluminium bicycles are announced.
Sweden has a "locomotive steamboat."
Steam-riveted boilers are not so good.
A gas is made from wood and crude oil.

Southern Pacific locomotives will soon use for fuel bricks made of coal dust and asphaltum.

Pennsylvania makes fifty-two out of every 100 tons of rolled iron in the United States, and sixty-nine out of every 100 tons of steel rails.

Large manufacturing establishments are now using electric tramways for transporting heavy materials from one part of the works to another.

Making wrought iron pipe direct from bars is the process recently started in a rolling-mill at Steubenville, O. If it works it means a complete change in pipe manufacture.

The Dusseldorf Company while prospecting on the right bank of the Rhine, near Eadenweiler, Germany, discovered ore, with eighty per cent. lead, sixteen of copper and the rest silver.

French ingenuity has contrived an improved stone-cutting saw of remarkable efficiency—a circular saw having its edge set with black diamonds in the same way as the straight blades; but as the strain on the diamond is all in one direction the setting can be made much firmer.

Corn husks boiled in caustic soda are being utilized for the manufacture of paper. The cooking process results in the formation of a spongy, glutinous paste, which is subjected to heavy pressure so as to eliminate the gluten, the fiber remaining being made into paper in the ordinary way.

A new extract is prepared in France, and made into tablets which are said to be as digestible as raw meat. Lean beef, free from fat, bone and tendon, is pounded to a pulp, mixed with sugar, and heated to about 100 degrees, when the mixture is converted into a saccharine extract. Further heating gives this any desired degree of concentration.

An English electrical firm is introducing a small pump, suitable to supplying house tanks in country districts, where there is neither sufficient fall nor machinery for pumping. It consists of a rotary pump driven by screw gearing direct from an electric motor, which is influenced by a primary battery placed in the cellar. The pump and motor do not weigh more than twenty-five pounds and occupy a very small space.

The United States naval flagship Philadelphia is fitted with telephonic communication between the office of the executive officer and yeoman storerooms and between the poop deck and the bridge. The present system is deemed a great improvement over the speaking-tube plan. Aboard large vessels it often happens that the speaking-tubes prove wholly inefficient. This is especially the case with upper deck tubes during use in high winds. The telephone system aboard the Philadelphia is reported as operating successfully under all conditions of weather.

The lake on the Colorado Desert, which has excited so much interest among scientists, shows no signs of leaving its new home at Salton. It is now thirty miles long by ten wide, and though the inflow doesn't equal the evaporation the waters apparently are not receding. The owners of the salt works at Salton will probably attempt to stop the crevasse in the Colorado River through which the flood water is now pouring into the desert. Manager Durbin of the salt works has made a trip of inspection to the break in the Colorado banks and is satisfied that the water can be permanently prevented from running into the desert.

Experiments lately made in Hartford, Conn., show that light can be seen through a clean-cut opening of not more than one forty-thousandth of an inch. This fact was determined by taking two thoroughly clean straight edges, placing a piece of paper between the surfaces at one end, the opposite end being allowed to come together. The straight edges being placed between the eye and a strong light in a dark room, a wedge of light was seen from the ends between which the paper was placed and the opposite, which were brought together. The thickness of the paper being known, the distance apart at the two edges of the small end of the wedge of light was easily calculated, and the result was shown as above.

Something Besides Money Gathering.

"There are many merchants who have been born and have lived and died in New York City, and yet, by the mere human standard of good, such merchants might just as well have never been born. Their great aim was to make money. They lived but to do that, and they died after having done it. Perhaps such mere gatherers for self may have done good by adding to the growth and the wealth of the city. If so it is well. Other merchants have not only gathered but they have scattered with a liberal hand, making sunlight for all about them. The history of these does good. It makes names eminent and useful as examples."—*New York Herald.*

You seldom see a man so honest that he says to his wife, "Where did I leave my hat?" He usually says, "Where did you put it?"—*Atchison Globe.*

TWO THINGS

In Regard to Catarrh

1st, It is a Constitutional Disease, and 2d, It Requires a Constitutional Remedy.

These two facts are now so well known to the medical fraternity that local applications, like snuffs and inhalants, are regarded as at best likely to give only temporary relief. To effect a permanent cure of catarrh requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which by purifying the blood, repairing the diseased tissues, and imparting healthy tone to the effected organs, does give thorough and lasting cure.

"I want to say for the benefit of suffering humanity, that Hood's Sarsaparilla is

A Permanent Cure for Catarrh. After suffering with catarrh in my head for a number of years, and using every obtainable remedy, I was requested to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

I did so, and after using three or four bottles I am healed of the most annoying disease the human system is heir to." F. B. SPOON, Sheridan, Ind.

P. U. S. 43

'91

"German Syrup"

For Throat and Lungs.

"I have been ill for Hemorrhage about five years, have had the best Five Years. medical advice, and I took the first

"dose in some doubt. This resulted in a few hours easy sleep. There was no further hemorrhage till next day, when I had a slight attack which stopped almost immediately. By the third day all trace of blood had disappeared and I had recovered much strength. The fourth day I sat up in bed and ate my dinner, the first solid food for two months. Since that time I have gradually gotten better and am now able to move about the house. My death was daily expected and my recovery has been a great surprise to my friends and the doctor. There can be no doubt about the effect of German Syrup, as I had an attack just previous to its use. The only relief was after the first dose." J. R. LOUGHHEAD, Adelaide, Australia.

It is an old-fashioned notion that medicine has to taste bad to do any good.

Scott's Emulsion is cod-liver oil with its fish-fat taste lost—nothing is lost but the taste.

This is more than a matter of comfort. Agreeable taste is always a help to digestion. A sickening taste is always a hindrance. There is only harm in taking cod-liver oil unless you digest it. Avoid the taste.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York.
Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. \$1.

DECEPTION.

This may look like poetry, but it only demonstrates how easily the eye may be deceived. The ear is sometimes deceived by the cry of "just as good"

By some druggists who, when Dr. White's Pulmonaria is called for, use their persuasive powers to induce you to take something else

On which they make a larger profit, and should you allow their sophistry to overcome your better judgment, you will discover the

Deception only after you have used the stuff and found it worthless. You will then mourn in vain the loss of your good

Money, for there is no other cough remedy as good as the Pulmonaria or that will cure a cough as speedily and permanently.

Ely's Cream Balm
WILL CURE
CATARRH
Apply Balm into each nostril.
ELY BROS., 66 Warren St., N. Y.

TUTT'S
TINY LIVER PILLS
Have all the virtues of the larger ones,
equally effective; purely vegetable.
Exact size shown in this border.

WORN NIGHT AND DAY!
Elastic Truss
Perfect Comfort
New Patent Improves
men's, illustrated Cut
gives full rules for self
treatment, requires
no fee. C. I. HODGE & SONS,
100, 1st Broadway, N. Y. City.

THE INDIAN AS A FARMER.

HOW HE CULTIVATES THE SOIL IN ARIZONA.

No Plowing is Done—Planting Corn—The Indian Not Partial to Tools—His Principal Crops.

Speaking of the Indian methods of farming in Northern Arizona, a writer for the *Chicago Herald* says:

Of course the farmers as a rule are Indians, for there is still a marked absence of white men in the northern part of the Territory. The sagebrush plain does not offer them much encouragement in the way of crops. Given the most favorable conditions they will not do very well, but when they attempt to produce a crop on the unwatered plain failure is almost sure to attend them. They do very little irrigation, and indeed they could do none, no matter how well they tried. There is not water enough in the rivers of the Territory to irrigate the land. Here and there they find little valleys in which water has lingered longer than in the plains at large, or where the natural dampness of the ground promises moisture, and there they clear away the sage brush and scratch the soil for the planting of crops.

There is nothing in the nature of plowing done—at least that kind of plowing the Eastern farmer finds necessary. The ground is not turned to a depth of two inches. But the corn is planted at a depth unattempted in the States. The Indian takes what he calls a planting stick—being a piece of hard wood about three feet long with a short projection at right angles midway—and this he drives into the loose, dry soil often to a depth of eighteen inches. He seldom plants his corn at a depth of less than a foot. In the hole thus made he drops half a dozen or more grains of corn and covers them up. Usually they all grow, and when they do come up there is a clump of small stalks of corn with the weakest sort of a promise of ripening. Hills are about ten feet apart each way. This does not seem to be because the land will not produce if taxed more closely, but because the idea of utilizing all his resources does not seem to occur to the Indian at any time.

The Government has provided all Indians who care for them such farming tools as they need, and one can find "walking cultivators" in every pueblo village of the plains. But the hoe is less affected. They have hoes of their own manufacture, and in the best farming tribes of the Territory I found machine-made hoes of the Eastern manufacturers. There are not many weeds to trouble the farmers, but they understand the necessity of tillage, and the ground about the struggling stalks is carefully mellowed and drawn into hills. One of the pathetic sights of the farmer here is the shade he provides for his growing corn. In many fields one will find every hill protected by a flat stone set edgewise to shelter the root from the hot sun and the blasting wind. The shelter may be made of a bunch of weeds or grass, but every hill is guarded.

There is no regularity in the size or shape of the fields, or in the rows of the corn. A hill is planted here, another there, and when all is done it is found that the Indian has simply followed his natural instincts of neglecting form and order. He has no fence about his field as a general thing, but relies upon watching his crop to keep straying animals from devouring or injuring it. In some of the valleys a good many herds of cattle, horses or sheep are roaming, and here the farmer usually builds a fence, but it is of the weakest kind. It does not seem capable of turning stock. Inside the field, whether fenced or not, "scare crows" are stationed, and some of them would amuse the most solemn man. They are upright poles with cross arms, much the same as the women used to set up in their gardens at home, and hanging on them here and there are the worst-looking rags it has ever been my pleasure to see. Some of them had besides the hideous appearance of the ghosts two or three pieces of tin and stone that rattled together in the breeze which is almost constant here, and frightens away most birds.

One of the pests of the Indian farmer is the prairie dog, which never looks high enough to see the effigy and never cares for the sound of tinkling tin. He is a great burrower and can find the seed corn, no matter how deeply it has been planted. The Indian hates the little animal more than he does either vulture or coyote; but he does not kill him so often. He sets all manner of traps for him, but the sly rogue avoids them and gallops home in safety. The range of crops is not wide with the Indian farmer. Corn is the staple, and in addition he raises a quantity of beans, some watermelons and a fair supply of peaches. These latter are pitted and dried much in the same manner as they were at the East in another day, barring the fact that they were there a good deal cleaner than the Indians keep them. But they serve for relishes all through the winter. For you would be surprised to know what provident housekeepers some of the pueblo Indians are. The melons are simply passing delights. They are scarcely permitted to ripen, when they are eaten to break the long fast from last season. If the crop happens to be abundant, many of the melons will fully ripen before voracious demands compel plucking, and then they are found to be excellent eating. They are small as to variety, and not so good as

they might be if care were taken in the matter of seed, but they are a godsend in a dry country. Peaches also are seedlings, and not what they might be. But this is emphatically a fruit country, and even handicapped as they are the peaches are good. As to beans, they do not seem to need either selection as to seed or care as to cultivation. They thrive in a wonderful manner, and add abundant supplies to the family larder.

Corn is raised far beyond the home needs, and is one of the sure articles for market. When the first stores went into the northern half of the Territory Indians used to come in with little bunches of corn in a cloth, often less than a pint at a time. Each member of the family who had been able to cultivate a few hills brought his share of the shelled crop and sold it at the store. Gradually the quantity became larger, until now no man comes with less than a bushel at a time, though they do not often exceed that amount. The grains are sound and nutritive, though small and of the most curious colors. Their shades include the brightest pink and the deepest black, vivid red and bright yellow. A bin of corn at a trader's store suggests a heap of assorted jewels.

Of course the farms are scattered over a wide area of territory. It is no uncommon thing for an Indian to bring his corn, packed on donkeys, a hundred miles. But the farming tribes do not live much farther than that, and the nomad or flock-raising tribes who live nearer do not bring anything of importance in the line of grain. An Indian farmer's method of going to market is scarcely that enjoyed by his white brother. He cannot one time in a hundred make the trip to the store and return on the same day, so he makes some preparation for a camp. This, as a rule, consists simply in taking an extra blanket. Or I might have said "taking a blanket," for if he takes one, that is enough. After he has reached the store and transacted his business he finds what he can to eat, or goes without, as circumstances dictate, and shortly after dark binds the feet of his pony and donkey, so they can go no great distance, and then he rolls himself in his blanket on the ground and goes to sleep, from which he wakes long before dawn, and sits in moody, discontented chill till daylight. He may be compelled to go the entire distance home before his hunger is assuaged, or some friendly hand may be passed who will give him what he needs for the present.

The Longest River Tunnel.

The St. Clair tunnel is the longest river tunnel in the world. It is 6050 feet long. From the American cutting to the river edge is 1300 feet, and from the Canadian cutting to the river edge is 1950 feet, and the distance across the river is 2300 feet. The tunnel walls are of cast-iron segments, thirteen of which and a key form a circle. The segment dimensions are: Length, four feet ten inches; width, eighteen inches; thickness, two inches, with flanges inside six inches deep and 1½ inches in thickness. Their total weight is 28,000 tons. The segments are bored and secured in place with bolts seven-eighths of an inch in diameter and weighing in all 2,000,000 pounds. The outside diameter of the tunnel is twenty-one feet and twenty feet inside. The soil excavated amounts to 2,196,400 cubic feet. Employment has been steadily furnished to 700 men since first the work of construction began and costs complete about \$3,000,000. It is a year ago since the engineers, who had been working toward each other from opposite sides of the river fitted their hydraulic shields together and shook hands fathoms below the surface. The approaches and railway tracks have been completed since that day. The Grand Trunk people believe that when the tunnel is in actual use it will offer facilities for thorough communication between Chicago and all points east which will be greatly appreciated by passengers and by freight shippers. It shortens the distance to the seaboard about six miles and saves two hours in time.—*Chicago Herald*.

Farming Does Pay Sometimes.

"Well, I suppose you have heard a great many big stories of our wonderful 'crop,'" remarked Hon. Thomas Simpson, of Winona, the other day, "but I have just heard one which I know is true and which well indicates the greatness of this year's crop in the grains besides wheat." Mr. Simpson then related to the reporter the history of two Winona boys in South Dakota last summer, withholding the names of the young men. This spring they rented 3200 acres in South Dakota at fifty cents an acre and put in a crop of flax. From this farm they obtained 50,000 bushels of flax, an average of a little over fifteen bushels to the acre. Selling this at ninety-five cents per bushel the young farmers realized \$47,500. Their estimated expense was \$5 per acre, or \$16,000, and this, deducted from the gross receipts, leaves a profit of \$31,500 for one summer's work for two young men. The grain is now in the elevators.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer-Press*.

A veteran hunter says that there are twice as many large game animals in Maine now as there were ten years ago, and attributes this fact to the faithful enforcement of the game laws.

The waters of Lake Erie are to be piped to Cincinnati, taking in many other cities en route.

RUSSIA'S QUEER BEGGARS.

FARMERS IN SUMMER AND MEN-DICANTS IN WINTER.

Begging is a Trade With the Schouvaliki—They Are Organized and Go on Regular Begging Trips.

In no other country, says a letter from Russia to the *San Francisco Examiner*, is begging so reduced to a science as it is here, and nowhere else can one find a regular and recognized organization of prosperous and well-to-do beggars like the Schouvaliki. These people occupy a cluster of about thirty villages in Vishnegorodskaya, some hundred versts from Moscow. They get their names from the famous Count Schouvaloff, whose vassals and tenants they have been for centuries. They are not common beggars of the indolent, head-to-mouth order. With them begging is a trade, scientifically organized and artistically practiced, and they form a great limited liability company for exploiting the benevolence of Russian society in the same way as companies exist for exploiting the national minerals and other industrial resources. As with orthodox departments of industry, the trade of the Schouvaliki has its regular seasons, for which preparations are made with great astuteness. During the spring and summer they remain on their trim and prosperous homesteads, tilling the soil and raising wonderful crops. They grow the finest onions in all Russia, and there is not a province in the vast empire where their famous bulbs are not consumed. As the autumn approaches and the ordinary peasant wraps himself in his sheepskins and prepares for a long torpidity, the Schouvaliki make themselves ready for their begging expeditions. Arrayed in their several disguises they proceed on their allotted circuits, and are soon rummaging in every corner of the empire, from the Baltic provinces to the Governments of Little Russia. The character they bear with the public at large may be gathered from a popular saying, which affirms that "there is no Russian prison in which a Bokorski thief or a Borovsk beggar is not to be found." And yet they make a very good thing of their begging expeditions.

The origin of the Schouvaliki as a beggar guild dates back to the beginning of the present century. From time immemorial they had been in the habit of begging in their individual capacities, but when in 1812 their homes were destroyed by a great fire and they were forced all at one time to throw themselves on public charity, they found the corporate experiment so successful that they resolved in future to undertake organized begging excursions and divide the proceeds. They constituted themselves into a regular society, with officers and rules, and in the course of time developed into the present remarkable organization. Early in the autumn the onion harvest is gathered in and sold. Of the proceeds a certain percentage is carried to capital account and another percentage to the reserve fund, and then the remainder is divided among the members. This business concluded, the plans are drawn up for the next begging campaign by a council of elders composed of delegates duly elected by each of the thirty communes. By the resolutions and plans of this council every member of the beggar guild is bound.

With the first fall of snow the Schouvaliki villages become deserted. Each mendicant or group of mendicants is provided with a special heart-rending story, proved by abundant documentary and other evidence and adapted to the peculiar susceptibilities of the districts to be visited. A large number of cripples are hired and distributed among the beggars according to the tales of woe they have to relate. Here a couple of young men are furnished with infirm parents; there a widow is supplied with a leprous son; work is found for the maimed, the blind and the dumb. The most fortunate occurrence for the Schouvaliki in the winter season is a death in their own ranks. After a short mourning the corpse becomes an article of trade. Escorted by a troop of poverty-stricken and wailing relatives it is carried from farmhouse to farmhouse and village to village with piteous prayers for assistance to bury it. It is said that the Schouvaliki do not rely only on such lucky accidents. Their enemies charge them with perpetrating all kinds of cruelties to keep up the supply of "articles of trade." Sometimes they are their own article of trade—that is to say, in the way of cripples—and they play the parts assigned them with remarkable vraisemblance. Some time ago the wife of one of the Schouvaliki was trained to enact the role of a mad woman, and so wonderfully did she sustain the character that she deceived even educated persons and experienced police officers. A favorite trick is to burn large holes in one's clothes and paint scars and cicatrices on the flesh in order to pass for a victim of one of the fires which are so numerous and disastrous among the wood and thatch villages of Central and Western Russia.

The Schouvaliki never hunt alone. In every district they have a basis of operations where a kind of officer supervises the work of his subordinates and receives the spoil. When a peasant commune is approached where money is known to be scarce, one beggar will remain outside with a wagon, while another on crutches or otherwise disguised, will go from house to house soliciting alms, and gratefully accepting anything that may be

given him—meat, bread, vegetables, grain, wool, flax, old clothes, etc., which he immediately carries to the wagon. When the latter is laden to its fullest capacity it is driven to the central authority and its contents are sorted for sale. It is considered to be a very bad season if each member of the beggar guild does not obtain at least fifty or sixty roubles in money and five times that amount in kind. There are a few capitalists among the Schouvaliki who do not beg themselves, but who train apprentices. They have no difficulty in obtaining premiums for introducing young men into the brotherhood, seeing that the business is known to be profitable.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

Chili money is pasteboard.
Russia has the biggest Krupp gun.
Detroit, Mich., has a horse twenty-one hands high.

The Cathedral at Rome will seat 54,000 persons.

The school boys of Malden, Mass., will hereafter be taught to sew during school hours.

At St. Louis the Mississippi is 3500 feet wide; at New Orleans it is 2500 feet wide.

Immense flocks of crows have exterminated the grass-hopper pest in some parts of California.

Sanford Dowd, who was the father of thirty-one children, has just died at Eldon, Iowa, at the age of eighty-seven years.

The Russians have a world-wide reputation as linguists. The children of the nobles are instructed in French, English and German, besides their native tongue.

Monkeys have been even objects of adoration; and in Ahmednabad (India) hospitals were erected where from 1000 to 2000 monkeys were kept in supposed ease and luxury.

The carrier-pigeon station established in the Sicily Islands, off Ireland, already contains four hundred pairs of birds, to attend to whose wants two men have been specially tolled off.

There is a thrifty farmer in the West who pays twenty-five cents a day less to those of his hands who work in the fields nearest to the railroad. This he does because they stop whenever the trains go by, and so lose one-sixth of their working time.

The ruins of the palace of the Queen of Sheba have not been found in Mashonaland, Africa, whence the wonderful gold of Ophir is supposed to have come. But the Zimbabue ruins show that this strange country was once the scene of a mighty civilization.

Business correspondence between firms and peers is necessarily ungrammatical. The former are obliged to begin "My Lord" (since the plural is out of the question), and to conclude in the same manner. "We remain, my lord, your obedient servants."

In the *Harleian MS.*, A. D. 580, mention is made of an extraordinary piece of work—the whole Bible contained in an English walnut shell no larger than a hen's egg. "The nut," says the *MS.*, "holdeth the book, and there are as many leaves in it as in the great Bible."

The modes of fishing for oysters are as various as the modes of rearing and eating. At Minorca the fisherman simply dives to a depth of seventy feet with a weight in one hand to carry him down. With the other hand he picks up as many oysters as he can carry and brings them up to the boat.

The ancient city of Smyrna has been the scene of many conflagrations in past years. In 1763 a fire destroyed 2600 houses, with a loss of \$1,000,000; in 1772 a fire in the same city carried off 3000 dwellings, and 3000 to 4000 shops, entailing a loss of \$20,000,000; and in 1776 there were 4000 shops, mosques, magazines, etc., burned.

French-Canadians who move over the border into New England usually Anglicize their names in the course of a generation or so. Dubois becomes Wood, Des Ruisseaux and Lariviere become Rivers, etc. Occasionally curious freaks in appellation result from the practice. Not long ago a French-Canadian named Noel Rocquette took out his naturalization papers as Christmas Snowshoe.

About thirty-four years ago a vessel called the *Sally*, while coming up the Solway, was wrecked opposite Carsethorn, Scotland. Curiously enough, within the last few days the mast of the vessel has appeared above the sand, and now there is a considerable portion of the hull in sight. The reason assigned for this is that the channel has shifted, as it frequently does in the Solway, and has caused the vessel to tilt up through the sand. It will, of course, be a great danger to shipping in the district.

Supplying Lunches.

A number of large establishments in New York provide suitable bodily refreshment for their hundreds of employees. This is given in some part of the building, so that from the hour of report for duty till the hour of dismissal there is no excuse for leaving the place. Restaurants in these business houses for customers are now quite general. Retail stores that sell everything within the range of domestic requirements must keep the customer in good humor and fair bodily trim, and there is nothing like a nice lunch at a low price to do this.—*New York Herald*.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

REMOVING RUST FROM KNIVES.

Great trouble is sometimes caused in the household by knives and other steel cutlery becoming rusty. This may easily be prevented by a little care. Steel cutlery should be plunged in a pan of waiting after washing, and removed just before it is used. When it is wiped it will be perfectly bright, and if kept in this way it cannot get rusty. In case the cutlery should already be rusty it should be rubbed with a flannel dipped in sweet oil; then covered with slack lime and allowed to rest for twenty-four hours. It should then be wiped clean and finished off with some powdered whitening and a piece of chamois leather, when it will become as bright as new.—*Courier-Journal*.

UTILIZING THE ENTIRE PUMPKIN.

When a pumpkin is purchased for family use it is seldom that more than half of it is required. This will make four or five pies, all that an average family is likely to use for some time. In order to utilize the other half of the pumpkin, it may be either canned or dried for winter use. Canned pumpkin does not retain its flavor and makes an unsatisfactory pie, and drying seems to be a better way to preserve it. In order to do this peel the pumpkin and cut it in wafer-like strips, put it in the heating closet under the oven, laid out on pans and plates, or set it on a tin roof in the broiling hot sunshine. It will soon become crisp and dry. When it is thoroughly so put it in a loose bag and hang it in a dry store-closet. In the spring when all materials for making pies are scarce and apples are tasteless, very excellent pies may be made of this dry pumpkin. Soak a cup of it in water, cook it up for an hour in the water in which it was soaked, then drain it and use it like freshly cooked pumpkin. It does not make so good a pie as freshly cooked pumpkin, but it is far better than winter squash for this purpose.—*New York Tribune*.

TO HAVE A BRIGHT LAMP.

In these days when lamps are used so much the care of them is quite an important matter, writes Maria Parloa in her department in the *Ladies' Home Journal*. If the lamps be good and have proper attention, one cannot wish for a more satisfactory light; but if badly cared for they will be a source of much discomfort. The great secret of having lamps in good working order is to keep them clean and to use good oil. Have a regular place and time for trimming the lamps. Put a folded newspaper on the table, so that any bits of burned wick and drops of oil may fall upon it. Wash and wipe the chimneys and shades. Now take off all loose parts of the burner, washing them in hot soap suds and wiping with a clean soft cloth. Trim the wicks and turn them quite low. With a soft, wet cloth, well soaped, wipe the burner thoroughly, working the cloth as much as possible inside the burner, to get off every particle of the charred wick. Now fill the lamps within about one inch of the top, and wipe with a damp towel and then a dry one. Adjust all the parts and return them to their proper places. Whenever a new wick is required in a lamp, wash and scald the burner before putting in the wick. With a student lamp, the receptacle for waste oil, which is screwed on the bottom of the burner, should be taken off at least once a week and washed. Sometimes a wick will get very dark and dirty before it is half consumed. It is not economy to try to burn it; replace it with a fresh one. The trouble and expense are slight, and the increase in clearness and brilliancy will repay the extra care. When the lamp is lighted it should not at once be turned up to the full height, wait until the chimney is heated. Beautiful shades are often cracked or broken by having the hot chimneys rest against them. Now, when lighting a lamp be careful that the chimney is set perfectly straight and does not touch the shade at any point. The shade should be placed on the lamp as soon as it is lighted, that it may heat gradually.

EVERY-DAY DESSERTS.

French Pancakes—One pint milk; three eggs; two cups sifted flour; two small teaspoonfuls baking-powder; pinch of salt. Beat the yolks of the eggs light, and pour the milk upon them. Sift the flour with the salt and baking-powder, and add this alternately with the whipped whites. Have ready a heated griddle, and cook the batter on this in large spoonfuls. As each pancake is done, transfer it to a hot plate, spread it lightly with butter, then with jam or jelly, and roll it up, the sweetmeat inside. When the rolls are neatly arranged on a dish, sprinkle them lightly with powdered sugar.

Marmalade Roll-poly—Prepare a dough by the directions given above for short-cake. Roll it into a sheet about twice as long as it is broad, and spread it thickly with orange marmalade. The contents of a half-pint jar will be required. Roll up the paste, the marmalade inside, and lay it in a steamer. Cook about two hours and a half. If no steamer is at hand, tie the pudding in a floured cloth, drop it into boiling water, and boil steadily an hour and a half. Eat hot, with a hard sauce made by creaming one tablespoonful of butter with a cup of powdered sugar. Flavor with the juice and grated rind of a lemon.—*Harper's Bazar*.

THE INDIAN AS A FARMER.

HOW HE CULTIVATES THE SOIL IN ARIZONA.

No Plowing is Done—Planting Corn—The Indian Not Partial to Tools—His Principal Crops.

Speaking of the Indian methods of farming in Northern Arizona, a writer for the Chicago Herald says:

Of course the farmers as a rule are Indians, for there is still a marked absence of white men in the northern part of the Territory. The sagebrush plain does not offer them much encouragement in the way of crops. Given the most favorable conditions they will not do very well, but when they attempt to produce a crop on the unwatered plain failure is almost sure to attend them. They do very little irrigation, and indeed they could do none, no matter how well they tried. There is not water enough in the rivers of the Territory to irrigate the land. Here and there they find little valleys in which water has lingered longer than in the plains at large, or where the natural dampness of the ground promises moisture, and there they clear away the sage brush and scratch the soil for the planting of crops.

There is nothing in the nature of plowing done—at least that kind of plowing the Eastern farmer finds necessary. The ground is not turned to a depth of two inches. But the corn is planted at a depth unattempted in the States. The Indian takes what he calls a planting stick—being a piece of hard wood about three feet long with a short projection at right angles midway—and this he drives into the loose, dry soil often to a depth of eighteen inches. He seldom plants his corn at a depth of less than a foot. In the hole thus made he drops half a dozen or more grains of corn and covers them up. Usually they all grow, and when they do come up there is a clump of small stalks of corn with the weakest sort of a promise of ripening. Hills are about ten feet apart each way. This does not seem to be because the land will not produce if tilled more closely, but because the idea of utilizing all his resources does not seem to occur to the Indian at any time.

The Government has provided all Indians who care for them such farming tools as they need, and one can find "walking cultivators" in every pueblo village of the plains. But the hoe is less affected. They have hoes of their own manufacture, and in the best farming tribes of the Territory I found machine-made hoes of the Eastern manufacturers. There are not many weeds to trouble the farmers, but they understand the necessity of tillage, and the ground about the struggling stalks is carefully mellowed and drawn into hills. One of the pathetic sights of the farmer here is the shade he provides for his growing corn. In many fields one will find every hill protected by a flat stone set edgewise to shelter the root from the hot sun and the blasting wind. The shelter may be made of a bunch of weeds or grass, but every hill is guarded.

There is no regularity in the size or shape of the fields, or in the rows of the corn. A hill is planted here, another there, and when all is done it is found that the Indian has simply followed his natural instincts of neglecting form and order. He has no fence about his field as a general thing, but relies upon watching his crop to keep straying animals from devouring or injuring it. In some of the valleys a good many herds of cattle, horses or sheep are roaming, and here the farmer usually builds a fence, but it is of the weakest kind. It does not seem capable of turning stock. Inside the field, whether fenced or not, "scare crows" are stationed, and some of them would amuse the most solemn man. They are upright poles with cross arms, much the same as the women used to set up in their gardens at home, and hanging on them here and there are the worst-looking rags it has ever been my pleasure to see. Some of them had besides the hideous appearance of the ghosts two or three pieces of tin and stone that rattled together in the breeze which is almost constant here, and frightens away most birds.

One of the pests of the Indian farmer is the prairie dog, which never looks high enough to see the effigy and never cares for the sound of tinkling tin. He is a great burrower and can find the seed corn, no matter how deeply it has been planted. The Indian hates the little animal more than he does either vulture or coyote; but he does not kill him so often. He sets all manner of traps for him, but the sly rogue avoids them and gallops home in safety. The range of crops is not wide with the Indian farmer. Corn is the staple, and in addition he raises a quantity of beans, some watermelons and a fair supply of peaches. These latter are pitted and dried much in the same manner as they were at the East in another day, barring the fact that they were there a good deal cleaner than the Indians keep them. But they serve for relishes all through the winter. For you would be surprised to know what provident housekeepers some of the pueblo Indians are. The melons are simply passing delights. They are scarcely permitted to ripen, when they are eaten to break the long fast from last season. If the crop happens to be abundant, many of the melons will fully ripen before voracious demands compel plucking, and then they are found to be excellent eating. They are small as to variety, and not so good as

they might be if care were taken in the matter of seed, but they are a godsend in a dry country. Peaches also are seedlings, and not what they might be. But this is emphatically a fruit country, and even handicapped as they are the peaches are good. As to beans, they do not seem to need either selection as to seed or care as to cultivation. They thrive in a wonderful manner, and add abundant supplies to the family larder.

Corn is raised far beyond the home needs, and is one of the sure articles for market. When the first stores went into the northern half of the Territory Indians used to come in with little bunches of corn in a cloth, often less than a pint at a time. Each member of the family who had been able to cultivate a few hills brought his share of the shelled crop and sold it at the store. Gradually the quantity became larger, until now no man comes with less than a bushel at a time, though they do not often exceed that amount. The grains are sound and nutritive, though small and of the most curious colors. Their shades include the brightest pink and the deepest black, vivid red and bright yellow. A bin of corn at a trader's store suggests a heap of assorted jewels.

Of course the farms are scattered over a wide area of territory. It is no uncommon thing for an Indian to bring his corn, packed on donkeys, a hundred miles. But the farming tribes do not live much farther than that, and the nomad or flock-raising tribes who live nearer do not bring anything of importance in the line of grain. An Indian farmer's method of going to market is scarcely that enjoyed by his white brother. He cannot one time in a hundred make the trip to the store and return on the same day, so he makes some preparation for a camp. This, as a rule, consists simply in taking an extra blanket. Or I might have said "taking a blanket," for if he takes one, that is enough. After he has reached the store and transacted his business he finds what he can to eat, or goes without, as circumstances dictate, and shortly after dark binds the feet of his pony and donkey, so they can go no great distance, and then he rolls himself in his blanket on the ground and goes to sleep, from which he wakes long before dawn, and sits in moody, discontented chill till daylight. He may be compelled to go the entire distance home before his hunger is assuaged, or some friendly hand may be passed who will give him what he needs for the present.

The Longest River Tunnel.

The St. Clair tunnel is the longest river tunnel in the world. It is 6050 feet long. From the American cutting to the river edge is 1800 feet, and from the Canadian cutting to the river edge is 1950 feet, and the distance across the river is 2300 feet. The tunnel walls are of cast-iron segments, thirteen of which and a key form a circle. The segment dimensions are: Length, four feet ten inches; width, eighteen inches; thickness, two inches, with flanges inside six inches deep and 1½ inches in thickness. Their total weight is 28,000 tons. The segments are bored and secured in place with bolts seven-eighths of an inch in diameter and weighing in all 2,000,000 pounds. The outside diameter of the tunnel is twenty-one feet and twenty feet inside. The soil excavated amounts to 2,196,400 cubic feet. Employment has been steadily furnished to 700 men since first the work of construction began and costs complete about \$3,000,000. It is a year ago since the engineers, who had been working toward each other from opposite sides of the river fitted their hydraulic shields together and shook hands fathoms below the surface. The approaches and railway tracks have been completed since that day. The Grand Trunk people believe that when the tunnel is in actual use it will offer facilities for through communication between Chicago and all points east which will be greatly appreciated by passengers and by freight shippers. It shortens the distance to the seaboard about six miles and saves two hours in time.—Chicago Herald.

Farming Does Pay Sometimes.

"Well, I suppose you have heard a great many big stories of our wonderful 'crop,'" remarked Hon. Thomas Simpson, of Winona, the other day, "but I have just heard one which I know is true and which well indicates the greatness of this year's crop in the grains besides wheat." Mr. Simpson then related to the reporter the history of two Winona boys in South Dakota last summer, withholding the names of the young men. This spring they rented 3200 acres in South Dakota at fifty cents an acre and put in a crop of flax. From this farm they obtained 50,000 bushels of flax, an average of a little over fifteen bushels to the acre. Selling this at ninety-five cents per bushel the young farmers realized \$47,500. Their estimated expense was \$5 per acre, or \$16,000, and this, deducted from the gross receipts, leaves a profit of \$31,500 for one summer's work for two young men. The grain is now in the elevators.—St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer-Press.

A veteran hunter says that there are twice as many large game animals in Maine now as there were ten years ago, and attributes this fact to the faithful enforcement of the game laws.

The waters of Lake Erie are to be piped to Cincinnati, taking in many other cities en route.

RUSSIA'S QUEER BEGGARS.

FARMERS IN SUMMER AND MENDICANTS IN WINTER.

Begging is a Trade With the Schouvaliki—They Are Organized and Go on Regular Begging Trips.

In no other country, says a letter from Russia to the San Francisco Examiner, is begging so reduced to a science as it is here, and nowhere else can one find a regular and recognized organization of prosperous and well-to-do beggars like the Schouvaliki. These people occupy a cluster of about thirty villages in Vishnegorodskaya, some hundred versts from Moscow. They get their names from the famous Counts Schouvaloff, whose vassals and tenants they have been for centuries. They are not common beggars of the indolent, hand-to-mouth order. With them begging is a trade, scientifically organized and artistically practiced, and they form a great limited liability company for exploiting the benevolence of Russian society in the same way as companies exist for exploiting the national minerals and other industrial resources. As with orthodox departments of industry, the trade of the Schouvaliki has its regular seasons, for which preparations are made with great astuteness. During the spring and summer they remain on their trim and prosperous homesteads, tilling the soil and raising wonderful crops. They grow the finest onions in all Russia, and there is not a province in the vast empire where their famous bulbs are not consumed. As the autumn approaches and the ordinary peasant wraps himself in his sheepskins and prepares for a long torpidity, the Schouvaliki make themselves ready for their begging expeditions. Arrayed in their several disguises they proceed on their allotted circuits, and are soon rummaging in every corner of the empire, from the Baltic provinces to the Governments of Little Russia. The character they bear with the public at large may be gathered from a popular saying, which affirms that "there is no Russian prison in which a Bokorski thief or a Borovsk beggar is not to be found." And yet they make a very good thing of their begging expeditions.

The origin of the Schouvaliki as a beggar guild dates back to the beginning of the present century. From time immemorial they had been in the habit of begging in their individual capacities, but when in 1812 their homes were destroyed by a great fire and they were forced all at once to throw themselves on public charity, they found the corporate experiment so successful that they resolved in future to undertake organized begging excursions and divide the proceeds. They constituted themselves into a regular society, with officers and rules, and in the course of time developed into the present remarkable organization. Early in the autumn the union harvest is gathered in and sold. Of the proceeds a certain percentage is carried to capital account and another percentage to the reserve fund, and then the remainder is divided among the members. This business concluded, the plans are drawn up for the next begging campaign by a council of elders composed of delegates duly elected by each of the thirty communes. By the resolutions and plans of this council every member of the beggar guild is bound.

With the first fall of snow the Schouvaliki villages become deserted. Each mendicant or group of mendicants is provided with a special heart-rending story, proved by abundant documentary and other evidence and adapted to the peculiar susceptibilities of the districts to be visited. A large number of cripples are hired and distributed among the beggars according to the tales of woe they have to relate. Here a couple of young men are furnished with infirm parents; there a widow is supplied with a leprous son; work is found for the maimed, the blind and the dumb. The most fortunate occurrence for the Schouvaliki in the winter season is a death in their own ranks. After a short mourning the corpse becomes an article of trade. Escorted by a troop of poverty-stricken and wailing relatives it is carried from farmhouse to farmhouse and village to village with piteous prayers for assistance to bury it. It is said that the Schouvaliki do not rely only on such lucky accidents. Their enemies charge them with perpetrating all kinds of cruelties to keep up the supply of "articles of trade." Sometimes they are their own article of trade—that is to say, in the way of cripples—and they play the parts assigned them with remarkable vraisemblance. Some time ago the wife of one of the Schouvaliki was trained to enact the role of a mad woman, and so wonderfully did she sustain the character that she deceived even educated persons and experienced police officers. A favorite trick is to burn large holes in one's clothes and paint scars and cicatrices on the flesh in order to pass for a victim of one of the fires which are so numerous and disastrous among the wood and thatch villages of Central and Western Russia.

The Schouvaliki never hunt alone. In every district they have a basis of operations where a kind of officer supervises the work of his subordinates and receives the spoil. When a peasant commune is approached where money is known to be scarce, one beggar will remain outside with a wagon, while another on crutches or otherwise disguised, will go from house to house soliciting alms, and gratefully accepting anything that may be

given him—meat, bread, vegetables, grain, wool, flax, old clothes, etc., which he immediately carries to the wagon. When the latter is laden to its fullest capacity it is driven to the central authority and its contents are sorted for sale. It is considered to be a very bad season if each member of the beggar guild does not obtain at least fifty or sixty roubles in money and five times that amount in kind. There are a few capitalists among the Schouvaliki who do not beg themselves, but who train apprentices. They have no difficulty in obtaining premiums for introducing young men into the brotherhood, seeing that the business is known to be profitable.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

Chili money is pasteboard.

Russia has the biggest Krupp gun.

Detroit, Mich., has a horse twenty-one hands high.

The Cathedral at Rome will seat 54,000 persons.

The school boys of Malden, Mass., will hereafter be taught to sew during school hours.

At St. Louis the Mississippi is 3500 feet wide; at New Orleans it is 2500 feet wide.

Immense flocks of crows have exterminated the grasshopper pest in some parts of California.

Sanford Dowd, who was the father of thirty-one children, has just died at Eldon, Iowa, at the age of eighty-seven years.

The Russians have a world-wide reputation as linguists. The children of the nobles are instructed in French, English and German, besides their native tongue.

Monkeys have been even objects of adoration; and in Ahmenadab (India) hospitals were erected where from 1000 to 2000 monkeys were kept in supposed ease and luxury.

The carrier-pigeon station established in the Sicily Islands, off Ireland, already contains four hundred pairs of birds, to attend to whose wants two men have been specially tolled off.

There is a thrifty farmer in the West who pays twenty-five cents a day less to those of his hands who work in the fields nearest to the railroads. This he does because they stop whenever the trains go by, and so lose one-sixth of their working time.

The ruins of the palace of the Queen of Sheba have not been found in Mashonaland, Africa, whence the wonderful gold of Ophir is supposed to have come. But the Zumbali ruins show that this strange country was once the scene of a mighty civilization.

Business correspondence between firms and peers is necessarily ungrammatical. The former are obliged to begin "My Lord" (since the plural is out of the question), and to conclude in the same manner: "We remain, my lord, your obedient servants."

In the Harleian MS., A. D. 580, mention is made of an extraordinary piece of work—the whole Bible contained in an English walnut shell no larger than a hen's egg. "The nut," says the MS., "holdeth the book, and there are as many leaves in it as in the great Bible."

The modes of fishing for oysters are as various as the modes of rearing and eating. At Minorca the fisherman simply dives to a depth of seventy feet with a weight in one hand to carry him down. With the other hand he picks up as many oysters as he can carry and brings them up to the boat.

The ancient city of Smyrna has been the scene of many conflagrations in past years. In 1763 a fire destroyed 2600 houses, with a loss of \$1,000,000; in 1772 a fire in the same city carried off 3000 dwellings, and 3000 to 4000 shops, entailing a loss of \$20,000,000; and in 1776 there were 4000 shops, mosques, magazines, etc., burned.

French-Canadians who move over the border into New England usually Anglicize their names in the course of a generation or so. Dubois becomes Wood, Des Ruisseaux and Lariviere become Rivers, etc. Occasionally curious freaks in appellation result from the practice. Not long ago a French-Canadian named Noel Rocquette took out his naturalization papers as Christmas Snowshoe.

About thirty-four years ago a vessel called the Sally, while coming up the Solway, was wrecked opposite Carsethorn, Scotland. Curiously enough, within the last few days the mast of the vessel has appeared above the sand, and now there is a considerable portion of the hull in sight. The reason assigned for this is that the channel has shifted, as it frequently does in the Solway, and has caused the vessel to tilt up through the sand. It will, of course, be a great danger to shipping in the district.

Supplying Lunches.

A number of large establishments in New York provide suitable bodily refreshment for their hundreds of employees. This is given in some part of the building, so that from the hour of report for duty till the hour of dismissal there is no excuse for leaving the place. Restaurants in these business houses for customers are now quite general. Retail stores that sell everything within the range of domestic requirements must keep the customer in good humor and fair bodily trim, and there is nothing like a nice lunch at a low price to do this.—New York Herald.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

REMOVING RUST FROM KNIVES.

Great trouble is sometimes caused in the household by knives and other steel cutlery becoming rusty. This may easily be prevented by a little care. Steel cutlery should be plunged in a pan of whiting after washing, and removed just before it is used. When it is used it will be perfectly bright, and if kept in this way it cannot get rusty. In case the cutlery should already be rusty it should be rubbed with a flannel dipped in sweet oil; then covered with slack lime and allowed to rest for twenty-four hours. It should then be wiped clean and finished off with some powdered whiting and a piece of chamois leather, when it will become as bright as new.—Courier-Journal.

UTILIZING THE ENTIRE PUMPKIN.

When a pumpkin is purchased for family use it is seldom that more than half of it is required. This will make four or five pies, all that an average family is likely to use for some time. In order to utilize the other half of the pumpkin, it may be either canned or dried for winter use. Canned pumpkin does not retain its flavor and makes an unsatisfactory pie, and drying seems to be a better way to preserve it. In order to do this peel the pumpkin and cut it in wafer-like strips, put it in the heating closet under the oven, laid out on pans and plates, or set it on a tin roof in the broiling hot sunshine. It will soon become crisp and dry. When it is thoroughly so put it in a loose bag and hang it in a dry store-closet. In the spring when all materials for making pies are scarce and apples are tasteless, very excellent pies may be made of this dry pumpkin. Soak a cup of it in water, cook it up for an hour in the water in which it was soaked, then drain it and use it like freshly cooked pumpkin. It does not make so good a pie as freshly cooked pumpkin, but it is far better than winter squash for this purpose.—New York Tribune.

TO HAVE A BRIGHT LAMP.

In these days when lamps are used so much the care of them is quite an important matter, writes Maria Parloa in her department in the Ladies' Home Journal. If the lamps be good and have proper attention, one cannot wish for a more satisfactory light; but if badly cared for they will be a source of much discomfort. The great secret of having lamps in good working order is to keep them clean and to use good oil. Have a regular place and time for trimming the lamps. Put a folded newspaper on the table, so that any bits of burned wick and drops of oil may fall upon it. Wash and wipe the chimneys and shades. Now take off all loose parts of the burner, washing them in hot soap suds and wiping with a clean soft cloth. Trim the wicks and turn them quite low. With a soft, wet cloth, well soaped, wipe the burner thoroughly, working the cloth as much as possible inside the burner, to get off every particle of the charred wick. Now fill the lamps within about one inch of the top, and wipe with a damp towel and then a dry one. Adjust all the parts and return them to their proper places. Whenever a new wick is required in a lamp, wash and scald the burner before putting in the wick. With a student lamp, the receptacle for waste oil, which is screwed on the bottom of the burner, should be taken off at least once a week and washed. Sometimes a wick will get very dark and dirty before it is half consumed. It is not economy to try to burn it; replace it with a fresh one. The trouble and expense are slight, and the increase in clearness and brilliancy will repay the extra care. When the lamp is lighted it should not at once be turned up to the full height, wait until the chimney is heated. Beautiful shades are often cracked or broken by having the hot chimneys rest against them. Now, when lighting a lamp be careful that the chimney is set perfectly straight and does not touch the shade at any point. The shade should be placed on the lamp as soon as it is lighted, that it may heat gradually.

EVERY-DAY DESSERTS.

French Pancakes—One pint milk; three eggs; two cups sifted flour; two small teaspoonfuls baking-powder; pinch of salt. Beat the yolks of the eggs light, and pour the milk upon them. Sift the flour with the salt and baking-powder, and add this alternately with the whipped whites. Have ready a heated griddle, and cook the batter on this in large spoonfuls. As each pancake is done, transfer it to a hot plate, spread it lightly with butter, then with jam or jelly, and roll it up, the sweetmeat inside. When the rolls are neatly arranged on a dish, sprinkle them lightly with powdered sugar.

Marmalade Rolly-poly—Prepare a dough by the directions given above for short-cake. Roll it into a sheet about twice as long as it is broad, and spread it thickly with orange marmalade. The contents of a half-pint jar will be required. Roll up the paste, the marmalade inside, and lay it in a steamer. Cook about two hours and a half. If no steamer is at hand, tie the pudding in a floured cloth, drop it into boiling water, and boil steadily an hour and a half. Eat hot, with a hard sauce made by creaming one tablespoonful of butter with a cup of powdered sugar. Flavor with the juice and grated rind of a lemon.—Harper's Bazar.

President Harrison and Governor Pattison have signed proclamations fixing Thursday, November 26, as a day of thanksgiving, and call upon the people to give thanks for the peace, the bounties and blessings bestowed upon us as a people, a nation and a State. Let us think and give thanks. The crops are plentiful, whilst other nations are less favored and some are suffering. We have plenty for ourselves and to spare for all the nations in want. Our industries are prospering, labor finds employment and is well rewarded, business has good prospects and we are a nation blessed with all we could hope for or expect. Therefore let the proclamations to give thanks be heeded and the day universally observed throughout the country.

A. B. Hassler, who has been interested as counsel in the effort to secure Abe Buzzard, the well-known criminal, a pardon, was notified Thursday by the secretary of the board that the application for pardon had been refused. The effort to secure a pardon was supported by a number of influential citizens of Lancaster county, who were convinced of the fact that Buzzard was innocent of the crime for which he is now suffering imprisonment. There is a very general disposition of the county in favor of giving Buzzard an opportunity to carry out his proposed reformation.

Numerous five dollar counterfeit treasury notes have been passed on the business men in Lancaster the last few days. The engraving is good, but the paper and printing is very ordinary. No arrests have yet been made. The note is a counterfeit of the series A. 1880; W. S. Rosecrans, Register, J. N. Huston, Treasurer. The portrait vignette and other work on the note is much inferior to the genuine. In the title "United States," the "i" is not dotted though the heavy shading of dot is there.

Cumberland county farmers will be great losers this season because of the rot in potatoes. Quite a number of farmers will lose about three-fourths of their crop. A Carlisle dealer shipped 200 bushels of potatoes to Harrisburg the other day, but before they reached that city 129 bushels were unfit for market. A newspaper of Carlisle the assertion that the rot has spoiled fully 40,000 bushels in the Cumberland Valley.

The safe-blowers who have been operating extensively of late in Lancaster, Lebanon and Chester counties, were at work Thursday night at Atglen near the Lancaster county line. They forced an entrance into Spohl & Hastings' warehouse, and blew open the safe. The explosion was so great that the safe was almost demolished, and the building set on fire. The crackers secured about \$40 in cash.

Recent investigations as to the resources of the Sotveno district, in the State of Vera Cruz, Mexico, have developed the fact the uncultivated lands are of great fertility, and adapted for extensive agricultural enterprises. The natural products grow in abundance, and the soil is in parts especially adapted for the cultivation of coffee and for growing cane and tobacco.

Mr. Samuel Miller, a well-known blind man residing near Newburg, Cumberland county, is quite ill. Mr. Miller lost his sight in a peculiar manner. Some years ago he was plowing in a field and his plow ran through a nest of bees, the insects becoming enraged and inflicted such stings as resulted in total blindness.

Levi Coover, of Chambersburg, hanged himself in Ira Coover's carriage house, near Mechanicsburg, last Tuesday night. He fastened a strap around his neck and jumped from the hub of a carriage wheel. He left a note saying he was tired of life. He was 74 years of age and leaves a number of grandchildren.

Collections are being made in all the colored churches of Charleston, S. C., to procure counsel to defend the ten negroes who were convicted of murder in Laurens county in September last and sentenced to be hanged. The Governor has respited the men, and a movement is now being made to get a new trial.

John C. Hartman, of Schuylkill Haven, a Phila. & Reading conductor, while walking on top of the cars at Stony Creek slipped and fell between them. His head was severed from his body and he was horribly mangled. He was about 35 years of age, and leaves a large family.

A special from Peru, Ind., says: The most remarkable case on record in this place of a numerous and simultaneous addition to a household occurred Sunday at the farmhouse of Edgar George, of this place. His wife gave birth to four fully developed girls shortly after midnight. One of the quartette died three hours after its birth, but the remaining three are apparently in the best of health, and show every sign of living and thriving to become blessings to their parents. After this very extraordinary event Mr. George paid a visit to his barn to see his pet Jersey cow. On entering the place, to his delight he found twin calves lying snugly enounced in the straw. Scarcely recovered from the surprise that these additions to his homestead had caused him, he strolled into the wood-shed shortly after daylight and found that his house cat was curled up in a barrel with seven sweet little kittens around her. Such a plethora of treasures was too much for the worthy farmer to keep a secret within own breast, and after breakfast he hitched up his team and drove into town to tell the story of how within one night thirteen newcomers had arrived at his home.

The Philadelphia Record of Tuesday says: County Physician Iszard, of Camden, yesterday investigated the sudden death of Miss Clara Holloway of No. 629 Market street, who died on her engagement night at the card party given on Saturday evening in her honor at the residence of Mrs. M. J. McAllister, No. 109 North Third street. A post mortem examination demonstrated the fact that the young lady was a victim of tight lacing. The lungs were found badly congested, and the excitement of the game of euchre being played had sent the blood rushing to the brain, producing cerebral hemorrhage.

Col. George R. Kersey, of Elizabethtown, Lancaster county, probably the tallest man in the State, was married last week to Miss Anna Lewis, of Stackstown, same county. Colonel Kersey is seven feet and three inches in height, and his bride less than five. Colonel Kersey traveled with a show for two seasons, and is well-known throughout the country.

While Jacob A. Yohe, of Menges, Mills, York county, and a companion were out gunning last Thursday. Yohe was accidentally shot by his companion. His hands and the front part of the body was literally plastered with shot. A physician was called, who rendered the necessary professional aid and made him as comfortable as possible.

While Wm. Mummert, near Spring Grove, York county, was leading his horse from the stable a few days ago he became entangled in the harness and the horse ran away, dragging him some distance. His shoulder was dislocated and he was otherwise injured by cuts and bruises.

A large barn on the farm of Mr. McGill Belt, near Adamstown, Frederick county, Md., was destroyed by fire last Tuesday night. Two horses, a colt, seven hundred bushels of wheat, forty tons of hay, a carriage, threshing machine and a lot of farming implements were in the barn and were all destroyed. Loss, \$3,500; insured for \$3,000.

It has been decided to hold a division encampment of the National Guard at Gettysburg, instead of a brigade encampment at Mt. Gretna next year. The encampment will take place during the week of July 4, to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg.

John Wepler's 12-year-old son Logan, of Latrobe, bled to death from a cavity out of which a tooth was pulled. His mother and five of his brothers had each died from the same peculiar cause.

Reuben Fisher, of Harrisburg, a freight conductor for many years on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was crushed between cars at Columbia and fatally injured. He was 45 years of age.

Henry Feller fell twenty feet from a church scaffold in Lancaster with a keg of nails on top of him. He will probably die.

From seventeen acres Farmer William G. Moore, of Womelsdorf, harvested 1700 bushels of shelled corn and beat all Berks county records.

Auditor General McCamant estimates that the cost of the recent extra session will be about \$60,000.

Coke traffic is now so great as to hinder passenger travel on Western Pennsylvania railroads.

The public schools at Dauphin have been closed on account of the ravages of diphtheria.

The warlike feeling between the United States and Chili has subsided to a great extent, and the United States cruisers that were held in readiness to go to Chili have been ordered to prepare for their usual Winter cruise.

Harry Fisher, of Lancaster, Saturday evening, while drunk, went to the residence of Christian Warfel, his father-in-law, to see his wife. Almost immediately on entering the room he drew a revolver and aiming it at the woman discharged it. She escaped being hit, and the would-be murderer was immediately disarmed and arrested.

Esebins Haldeman forced a bullet of too large a size into a rifle, and was not successful in getting it to the powder. He discharged the piece, and it exploded, scattering pieces of the rifle in every direction. One piece struck him on the right side of the face and head, badly lacerating those parts, and fracturing the skull.

A Pennsylvania freight engine was running on to a siding at Eagle, Lancaster county, Saturday evening, when it was thrown from the track and the engine and tank overturned. Cyrus Hinkle, the engineer, was caught beneath the tank and instantly killed, and Isaiah Shinton, the fireman, had both arms broken. Hinkle, the dead engineer, had been on the road for 35 years, during 25 of which he had been an engineer.

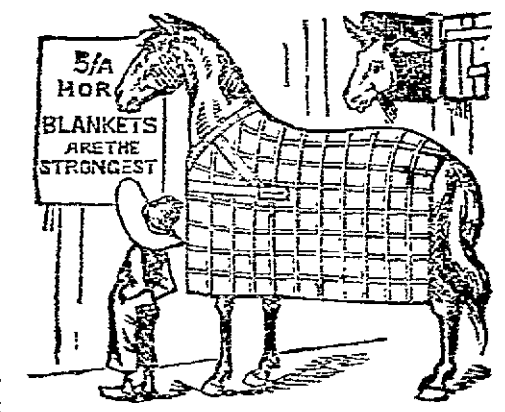
At Lancaster, there is excitement over a rich discovery in a sand hole on the farm of the late Charles Schwebel, in the Seventh Ward. C. W. Schwebel was at work in the sand hole a few days ago, and discovered glittering particles and upon investigation saw there was a vein of bright material running through the sand hole. He gathered some of these particles and had them assayed. The assayer informed him that the mineral found is solid silver.

The trial of Edward Straiff, for the murder of Glean Cremen, came off at Carlisle last week, the case going to the jury about 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, and a verdict of "guilty of murder in the second degree, with a recommendation of mercy by the court," rendered at the same hour Sunday afternoon. The murder took place near a country camp meeting. The parties were under the influence of drink, as stated at the time. This verdict was expected by the public.

Mrs. Elizabeth Spahr, an aged widow lady of Dover, York county, had her left arm fractured and a deep gash two inches long cut in her forehead, by accidentally falling from a porch, while visiting friends at York, Friday afternoon.

AUCTIONEERING
GEORGE L. COLESTOCK, offers his service to the public as Auctioneer. Charges moderate and satisfaction guaranteed. Postoffice address, NEW CHESTER, Adams county, Pa.

Notice to Trespassers.
The undersigned hereby gives notice to all persons not to trespass upon her property in Oxford township, Adams county, Pa., for the purpose of gathering Nuts, as all parties so offending will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.
MRS. ELIZABETH MARSHALL.



WE ALL THINK SO.
Two or three dollars for a 5/8 Horse Blanket will save double its cost. Your horse will eat less to keep warm and be worth fifty dollars more.

The above blankets are for sale in New Oxford by
G. C. STOUGH
Manufacturer of and dealer in Harness, Bridles, Collars, Whips, Robes, &c., &c.
Repairing a specialty.

The Only Place in Adams County
Where You Can Get
LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
CUSTOM-TAILOR MADE
Reefers, English Body Coats, Skirt Coats,
—SURTOUT BACK REEFERS—
LADIES' CLOAKS, FUR TRIMMED. LADIES' CLOAKS, FUR TRIMMED.
G. W. WEAVER & SON,
GETTYSBURG, PA.

JOHN C. KRETZ,

—MANUFACTURER OF—
Buggies, Phaetons, Surries, Extension Top Carriages, Dayton Wagons, Platform Wagons, Cutters, &c.
Repairing promptly done promptly at reasonable prices. Agent for
Anti-Rattler and Shaft Support.
Shops on Peters Street,
NEW OXFORD, PA.

THIS SPACE
is reserved for the advertisement of
J. H. MYERS,
GETTYSBURG'S
Artist Tailor,
Gents' Furnisher,
and Clothier.
Have your Job Printing done at this office—good work, low prices.

STOP A MOMENT
AND READ THIS! IT WILL PAY YOU!

We are now fully prepared to show you one of the best selected lines of Boots and Shoes ever brought to this town. Our stock is so complete in all the different grades, that we can suit all tastes. As to prices you will find us at the bottom. Our line of Heavy goods for farmers' wear is especially complete. Our stock of Fine goods is the best that can be had. Just come to see our stock before making any purchases. Remember, in our stock can be found anything you may want in hand or machine-made shoes for ladies, men, boys, youths, misses and children. Also, a full stock of Rubbers, Rubber Boots, &c.

I. A. NOEL, BONNEAUVILLE, PA.
ALSO, a full line of Notions, Groceries, &c.

E. H. HOSTETTER & BRO.,
NO. 8, CARLISLE ST., HANOVER, PA.

call your attention to **WINTER DRY GOODS** and especially invite you to their large stock of inspect their complete line of

Muffs, Gloves, Silk Mufflers,
Handkerchiefs, Neckwear,
Umbrellas and Gossamers,
CARPETS, Oil-Cloths, &c., &c., &c.

Especial attention always paid to our
Gents' Furnishing Goods Department!

BLACK HUSSAR!

BEST STOVE ON EARTH!
Very Heavy Casting.
Shining, Polished Hearth.
Guaranteed in Every Feature.
Best Baker. Cast Fire Lining.
With or without Enameled Reservoir.
Sole Agts. for York and Adams Counties.

L. & P. BARGELT,
Hanover, Pa.

CLOSING OUT!
Goods At and Below Cost!

Having decided to discontinue business at New Oxford, I will now sell off my entire stock of merchandise, consisting of

Dry Goods, Notions,
Ready-made Clothing,
Carpets, Oil Cloths,
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,
Jewelry, &c., &c., &c.,

at a great Sacrifice. Many articles will be sold at less than cost—nothing above cost. A great opportunity for those who wish to save money. Stock must be disposed of quickly.

E. E. COFFIN, Swartz's Old Stand,
New Oxford, Pa.

THE ITEM

NEW OXFORD, PA.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 20, 1891.

President Harrison and Governor Pattison have signed proclamations fixing Thursday, November 26, as a day of thanksgiving, and call upon the people to give thanks for the peace, the bounties and blessings bestowed upon us as a people, a nation and a State. Let us think and give thanks. The crops are plentiful, whilst other nations are less favored and some are suffering. We have plenty for ourselves and to spare for all the nations in want. Our industries are prospering, labor finds employment and is well rewarded, business has good prospects and we are a nation blessed with all we could hope for or expect. Therefore let the proclamations to give thanks be heeded and the day universally observed throughout the country.

A. B. Hassler, who has been interested as counsel in the effort to secure Abe Buzzard, the well-known criminal, a pardon, was notified Thursday by the secretary of the board that the application for pardon had been refused. The effort to secure a pardon was supported by a number of influential citizens of Lancaster county, who were convinced of the fact that Buzzard was innocent of the crime for which he is now suffering imprisonment. There is a very general disposition of the county in favor of giving Buzzard an opportunity to carry out his proposed reformation.

Numerous five dollar counterfeit treasury notes have been passed on the business men in Lancaster the last few days. The engraving is good, but the paper and printing is very ordinary. No arrests have yet been made. The note is a counterfeit of the series A. 1880; W. S. Rosecrans, Register, J. N. Huston, Treasurer. The portrait vignette and other work on the note is much inferior to the genuine. In the title "United States," the "i" is not dotted though the heavy shading of dot is there.

Cumberland county farmers will be great losers this season because of the rot in potatoes. Quite a number of farmers will lose about three-fourths of their crop. A Carlisle dealer shipped 200 bushels of potatoes to Harrisburg the other day, but before they reached that city 129 bushels were unfit for market. A newspaper of Carlisle the assertion that the rot has spoiled fully 40,000 bushels in the Cumberland Valley.

The safe-blowers who have been operating extensively of late in Lancaster, Lebanon and Chester counties, were at work Thursday night at Atglen near the Lancaster county line. They forced an entrance into Spohl & Hastings' warehouse, and blew open the safe. The explosion was so great that the safe was almost demolished, and the building set on fire. The cracksmen secured about \$40 in cash.

Recent investigations as to the resources of the Sotveno district, in the State of Vera Cruz, Mexico, have developed the fact the uncultivated lands are of great fertility, and adapted for extensive agricultural enterprises. The natural products grow in abundance, and the soil is in parts especially adapted for the cultivation of coffee and for growing cane and tobacco.

Mr. Samuel Miller, a well-known blind man residing near Newburg, Cumberland county, is quite ill. Mr. Miller lost his sight in a peculiar manner. Some years ago he was plowing in a field and his plow ran through a nest of bees, the insects becoming enraged and inflicted such stings as resulted in total blindness.

Levi Coover, of Chambersburg, hanged himself in Ira Coover's carriage house, near Mechanicsburg, last Tuesday night. He fastened a strap around his neck and jumped from the hub of a carriage wheel. He left a note saying he was tired of life. He was 74 years of age and leaves a number of grandchildren.

Collections are being made in all the colored churches of Charleston, S. C., to procure counsel to defend the ten negroes who were convicted of murder in Laurens county in September last and sentenced to be hanged. The Governor has respited the men, and a movement is now being made to get a new trial.

John C. Hartman, of Schuylkill Haven, a Phila. & Reading conductor, while walking on top of the cars at Stony Creek slipped and fell between them. His head was severed from his body and he was horribly mangled. He was about 35 years of age, and leaves a large family.

A special from Peru, Ind., says: The most remarkable case on record in this place of a numerous and simultaneous addition to a household occurred Sunday at the farmhouse of Edgar George, of this place. His wife gave birth to four fully developed girls shortly after midnight. One of the quartette died three hours after its birth, but the remaining three are apparently in the best of health, and show every sign of living and thriving to become blessings to their parents. After this very extraordinary event Mr. George paid a visit to his barn to see his pet Jersey cow. On entering the place, to his delight he found twin calves lying snugly enounced in the straw. Scarcely recovered from the surprise that these additions to his homestead had caused him, he strolled into the wood-shed shortly after daylight and found that his house cat was curled up in a barrel with seven sweet little kittens around her. Such a plethora of treasures was too much for the worthy farmer to keep a secret within own breast, and after breakfast he hitched up his team and drove into town to tell the story of how within one night thirteen newcomers had arrived at his home.

The Philadelphia Record of Tuesday says: County Physician Iszard, of Camden, yesterday investigated the sudden death of Miss Clara Holloway of No. 629 Market street, who died on her engagement night at the card party given on Saturday evening in her honor at the residence of Mrs. M. J. McAllister, No. 109 North Third street. A post mortem examination demonstrated the fact that the young lady was a victim of tight lacing. The lungs were found badly congested, and the excitement of the game of euchre being played had sent the blood rushing to the brain, producing cerebral hemorrhage.

Col. George R. Kersey, of Elizabethtown, Lancaster county, probably the tallest man in the State, was married last week to Miss Anna Lewis, of Stackstown, same county. Colonel Kersey is seven feet and three inches in height, and his bride less than five. Colonel Kersey traveled with a show for two seasons, and is well-known throughout the country.

While Jacob A. Yohe, of Menges, Mills, York county, and a companion were out gunning last Thursday. Yohe was accidentally shot by his companion. His hands and the front part of the body was literally plastered with shot. A physician was called, who rendered the necessary professional aid and made him as comfortable as possible.

While Wm. Mummert, near Spring Grove, York county, was leading his horse from the stable a few days ago he became entangled in the harness and the horse ran away, dragging him some distance. His shoulder was dislocated and he was otherwise injured by cuts and bruises.

A large barn on the farm of Mr. McGill Belt, near Adamstown, Frederick county, Md., was destroyed by fire last Tuesday night. Two horses, a colt, seven hundred bushels of wheat, forty tons of hay, a carriage, threshing machine and a lot of farming implements were in the barn and were all destroyed. Loss, \$3,500; insured for \$3,000.

It has been decided to hold a division encampment of the National Guard at Gettysburg, instead of a brigade encampment at Mt. Gretna next year. The encampment will take place during the week of July 4, to commemorate the 29th anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg.

John Wepler's 12-year-old son Logan, of Latrobe, bled to death from a cavity out of which a tooth was pulled. His mother and five of his brothers had each died from the same peculiar cause.

Reuben Fisher, of Harrisburg, a freight conductor for many years on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was crushed between cars at Columbia and fatally injured. He was 45 years of age.

Henry Feller fell twenty feet from a church scaffold in Lancaster with a keg of nails on top of him. He will probably die.

From seventeen acres Farmer William G. Moore, of Womelsdorf, harvested 1700 bushels of shelled corn and beat all Berks county records.

Auditor General McCamant estimates that the cost of the recent extra session will be about \$60,000.

Coke traffic is now so great as to hinder passenger travel on Western Pennsylvania railroads.

The public schools at Dauphin have been closed on account of the ravages of diphtheria.

The warlike feeling between the United States and Chili has subsided to a great extent, and the United States cruisers that were held in readiness to go to Chili have been ordered to prepare for their usual Winter cruise.

Harry Fisher, of Lancaster, Saturday evening, while drunk, went to the residence of Christian Warfel, his father-in-law, to see his wife. Almost immediately on entering the room he drew a revolver and aiming it at the woman discharged it. She escaped being hit, and the would-be murderer was immediately disarmed and arrested.

Esebins Haldeman forced a bullet of too large a size into a rifle, and was not successful in getting it to the powder. He discharged the piece, and it exploded, scattering pieces of the rifle in every direction. One piece struck him on the right side of the face and head, badly lacerating those parts, and fracturing the skull.

A Pennsylvania freight engine was running on to a siding at Eagle, Lancaster county, Saturday evening, when it was thrown from the track and the engine and tank overturned. Cyrus Hinkle, the engineer, was caught beneath the tank and instantly killed, and I-aiah Shinton, the fireman, had both arms broken. Hinkle, the dead engineer, had been on the road for 35 years, during 25 of which he had been an engineer.

At Lancaster, there is excitement over a rich discovery in a sand hole on the farm of the late Charles Schwebel, in the Seventh Ward. C. W. Schwebel was at work in the sand hole a few days ago, and discovered glittering particles and upon investigation saw there was a vein of bright material running through the sand hole. He gathered some of these particles and had them assayed. The assayer informed him that the mineral found is solid silver.

The trial of Edward Straififf, for the murder of Glenn Cremen, came off at Carlisle last week, the case going to the jury about 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, and a verdict of "guilty of murder in the second degree, with a recommendation of mercy by the court," rendered at the same hour Sunday afternoon. The murder took place near a country camp meeting. The parties were under the influence of drink, as stated at the time. This verdict was expected by the public.

Mrs. Elizabeth Spahr, an aged widow lady of Dover, York county, had her left arm fractured and a deep gash two inches long cut in her forehead, by accidentally falling from a porch, while visiting friends at York, Friday afternoon.

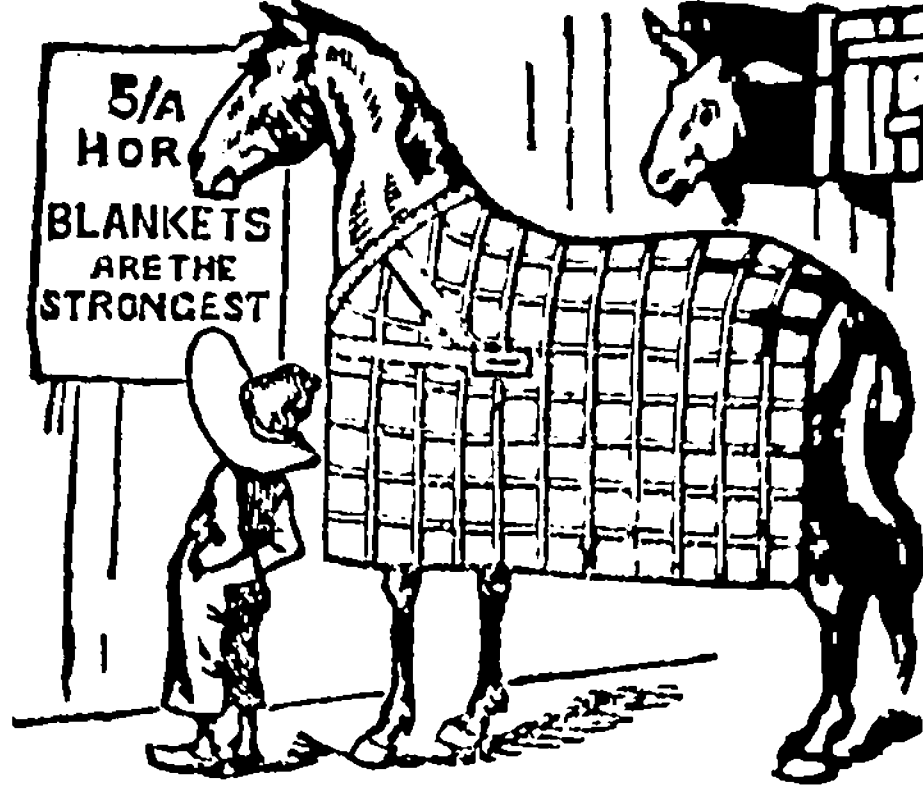
AUCTIONEERING

GEORGE L. COLESTOCK, offers his service to the public as Auctioneer. Charges moderate and satisfaction guaranteed. Postoffice address, New Chester, Adams county, Pa.

Notice to Trespassers.

The undersigned hereby gives notice to all persons not to trespass upon her property in Oxford township, Adams county, Pa., for the purpose of gathering Nuts, as all parties so offending will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

MRS. ELIZABETH MARSHALL.



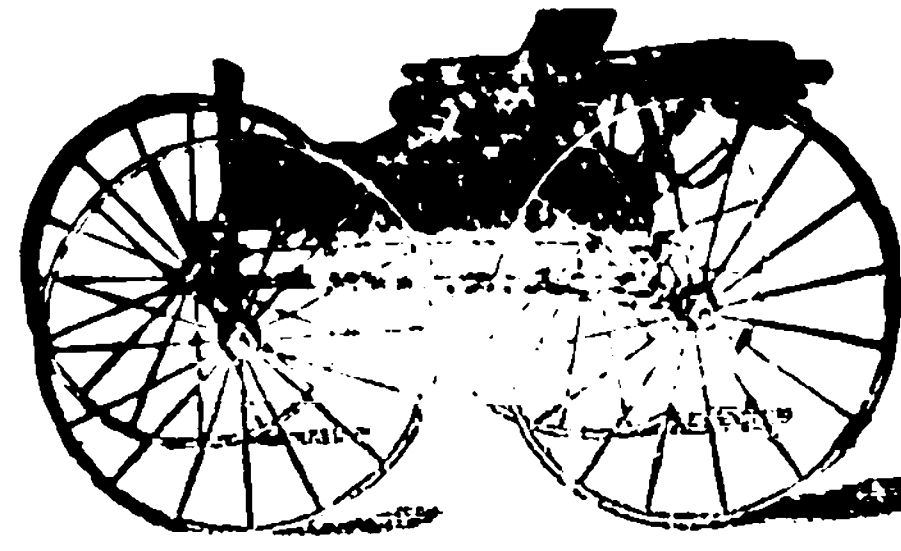
WE ALL THINK SO.

Two or three dollars for a 5/4 Horse Blanket will save double its cost. Your horse will eat less to keep warm and be worth fifty dollars more.

The above blankets are for sale in New Oxford by

G. G. STOUGHES, Manufacturer of and dealer in Harness, Bridles, Collars, Whips, Robes, &c., &c. Repairing a specialty.

JOHN C. KRETZ,



—MANUFACTURER OF—

Buggies, Phaetons, Surries, Extension Top Carriages, Dayton Wagons, Platform Wagons, Cutters, &c.

Repairing promptly done promptly at reasonable prices. Agent for

Anti-Rattler and Shaft Support.

Shops on Peters Street, NEW OXFORD, PA.

THIS SPACE

is reserved for the advertisement of

J. H. MYERS,

GETTYSBURG'S

Artist Tailor,
Gents' Furnisher,
and Clothier.

Have your Job Printing done at this office—good work, low prices.

STOP A MOMENT

AND READ THIS! IT WILL PAY YOU!

We are now fully prepared to show you one of the best selected lines of Boots and Shoes ever brought to this town. Our stock is so complete in all the different grades, that we can suit all tastes. As to prices you will find us at the bottom. Our line of Heavy goods for farmers' wear is especially complete. Our stock of Fine goods is the best that can be had. Just come to see our stock before making any purchases. Remember, in our stock can be found anything you may want in hand or machine-made shoes for ladies, men, boys, youths, misses and children. Also, a full stock of Rubbers, Rubber Boots, &c.

I. A. NOEL, BONNEAUVILLE, PA.

ALSO, a full line of Notions, Groceries, &c.

E. H. HOSTETTER & BRO.,

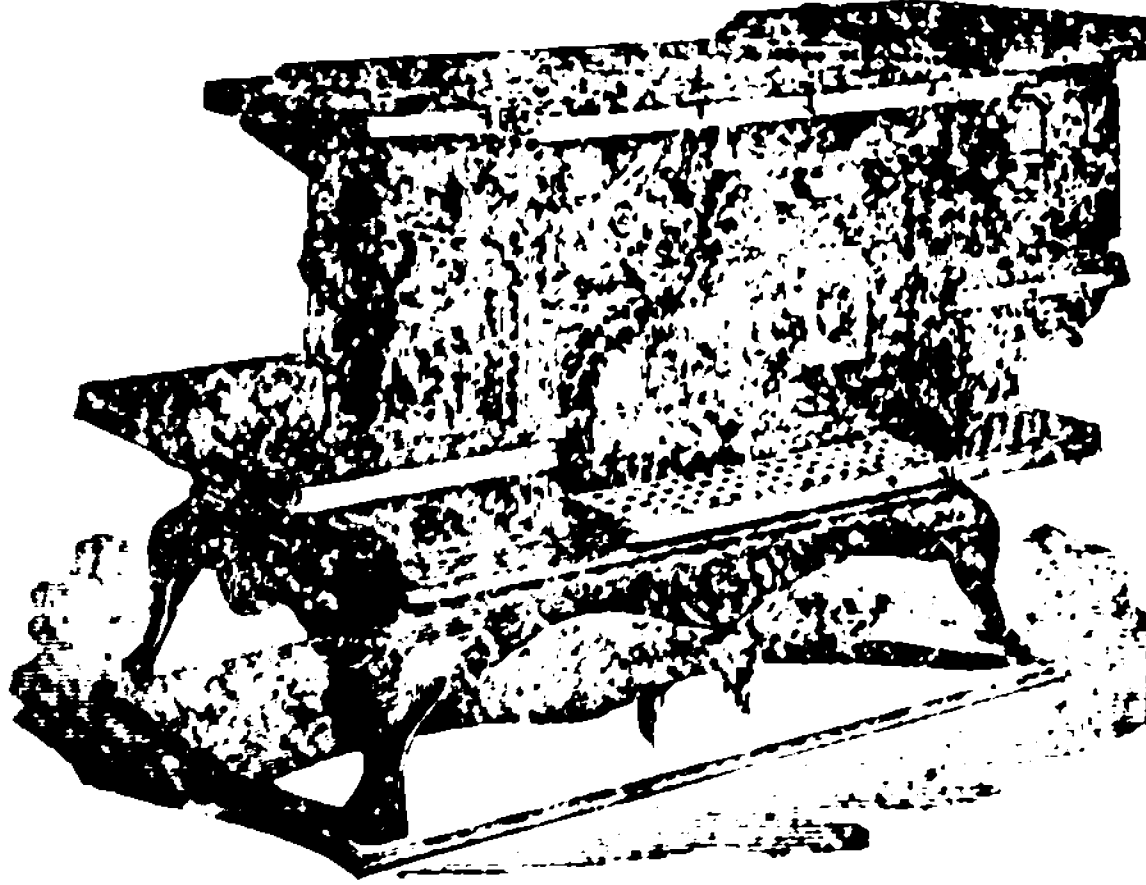
NO. 8, CARLISLE ST., HANOVER, PA.,

call your attention to WINTER DRY GOODS and especially invite you to their large stock of inspect their complete line of

Muffs, Gloves, Silk Mufflers,
Handkerchiefs, Neckwear,
Umbrellas and Gossamers,
CARPETS, Oil-Cloths, &c., &c., &c.

Especial attention always paid to our
Gents' Furnishing Goods Department!

BLACK HUSSAR!



BEST STOVE ON EARTH!

Very Heavy Casting.
Sliding, Polished Hearth.

Guaranteed in Every Feature.

Best Baker. Cast Fire Lining.
With or without Enameled
Reservoir.

Sole Agts. for York and Adams
Counties,

L. & P. BARGELT,
Hanover, Pa.

CLOSING OUT! Goods At and Below Cost!

Having decided to discontinue business at New Oxford, I will now sell off my entire stock of merchandise, consisting of

Dry Goods, Notions,
Ready-made Clothing,
Carpets, Oil Cloths,
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,
Jewelry, &c., &c., &c.,

at a great Sacrifice. Many articles will be sold at less than cost—nothing above cost. A great opportunity for those who wish to save money. Stock must be disposed of quickly.

G. E. GOFFIN, Swartz's
Old Stand,
New Oxford, Pa.

The Only Place in Adams County

Where You Can Get

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
CUSTOM-TAILOR MADE

Reefers, English Body Coats, Skirt Coats,

—SHORT BACK REEFERS—

LADIES' CLOAKS, LADIES' CLOAKS,
FUR TRIMMED, FUR TRIMMED.

G. W. WEAVER & SON,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

TERMS—\$1.00 per annum, in advance—\$1.50 if not paid within the year. No subscription discontinued unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid. A failure to order a discontinuance at the expiration of the time subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement. ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates—liberal reductions to those advertising by the year.

JOBS PRINTING of every description—from the smallest label or card to the largest hand-bill or poster—done with dispatch, at the lowest rates. OFFICE in Sunday's Hall, (second floor,) adjoining the Eagle Hotel, Centre Square.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 20, 1891.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

County Institute next week.

Clouds prevented a sight of the eclipse of the moon at this place on Sunday night.

The protracted meeting in the M. E. church still continues. There were several conversions.

About 50 bushels of apples and pears were recently stolen from the parson at Cunewago.

Policeman Myers, of Gettysburg, has had his pension increased from \$4 to \$12 per month.

Weaver & Lingg are enlarging the blacksmith shop at their machine shops on Hanover street.

Peter Yohe, of near Round Hill, burned himself severely by picking up a hot iron in a blacksmith.

Mrs. J. J. Clapsaddle, of this place, has been granted a pension of \$12 a month with \$140 back pay.

Overcoats, for men and boys, of all kinds and styles, at bottom prices, at Isaac Herz's Philadelphia Branch Clothing House, Hanover.

By a misstep, one day last week, Mrs. J. A. Sadler of Berlin street, had her ankle so badly sprained as to confine her to the house ever since.

You will always be pleased, in quality, style and price, if you buy your clothing at Isaac Herz's Philadelphia Branch Clothing House, Hanover.

Sheriff Stoner sold the property of William F. Spalding, 115 acres in Mountjoy township, to Mrs. Annie E. Spalding for \$1500, on last Wednesday.

Unless more care is given to the hair, the coming man is liable to be a hairless animal; hence, to prevent the hair from falling use Hall's Hair Renewer.

Eight boys from the vicinity of Bragtown appeared before Squire Markley at Centre Mills, and squared up some Hallow E'en pranks at a cost of 25 cents apiece.

If you want a good Mt. Joy Plow, or any kind of farm machinery, call on or address, T. C. Noel, Centennial, Adams county, Pa. Repairs for Mt. Joy plows always on hand.

Mr. Geo. Mause, of Hanover street, is very proud of the recent acquisition to his family, and well he might be, for the new addition is a boy who weighed 14 pounds when born.

A lad named Zimmerman, a grandson of Joseph Frey, of Latimore twp., fell from a tree on last Saturday, fracturing his right arm about midway between the wrist and elbow.

The Dillsburg Bulletin says: During the past week a party of surveyors have been at work on a new oil line west of town. The route will be located between Pittsburg and Philadelphia.

Rev. Keith has had a large new building put up on his farm near this place. It has a corn crib on each side and room for two wagons below. The second story is used for storing away grain, etc.

One day recently, Lewis, a son of Andrew Spangler, of East Berlin, while handling a small revolver shot himself in the right leg above the knee. It was a 22 calibre. He did not know it was loaded.

Scarlet fever is very prevalent in Goldsboro, York county. One physician has forty-five cases so far, with no deaths, however. The public schools have been closed, and new cases are being reported daily.

Jacob M. Bortner, of Glen Rock, says the Item, hauled 1005 bushels of apples to Heb's distillery, picked 200 bushels of winter apples, boiled three kettles of applebutter, made about 60 gallons of winter cider, fed a number of bushels to the hogs and made a number of dried apples, all off of 70 trees.

A daughter of Stephen Weidner, of Biglerville, fell out of a spring wagon one day last week, breaking her arm below the elbow.

Boys—Oct. 31, in Columbus, Ohio, unto Mr. J. O. Bosserman and wife, (formerly Sue Budd, of this place,) a bouncing girl.

Mr. John W. Myers, of the Keystone mills, near town, has a high grade of pure buckwheat flour for sale. Parties living in town can have it delivered at their houses.

The first anniversary of the Adams County Christian Endeavor Union, and the third anniversary of the St. James Lutheran Y. P. S. C. E. will be celebrated in St. James Lutheran church, Gettysburg, on Sunday Nov. 22d. Services at 10 a. m., 3 p. m., 6 p. m., and 7 p. m.

To those of our customers in and about New Oxford who desired to procure Black Hussar Cooks, when we were completely out of them, and who stated that they would await the arrival of the next lot, we announce that we have now a lot on hand, and are promised another shipment of these stores in the early part of next week.

L. & P. BARGELT, Hanover, Pa.

A correspondent at Arendtsville says: John Irvin, of Buchanan Valley, while hunting with light shot, found a large buck in his pasture field with his cattle. Mr. Irvin succeeded in getting close enough to hit the buck hard with light shot. The animal made for him and showed fight. Mr. Irvin hurried to the house, loaded his gun with buckshot and on returning had no difficulty in killing the buck, as he had sickened from the effect of the first shot and was lying down. When dressed he weighed 171 lbs.

A new P. O. has been established at Highfield, on the W. M. railroad, and the mail service which has hitherto stopped at Gettysburg will be extended to Highfield. Prompt connections will thus be established with the offices of Seven Stars, McKnightstown, Orrglen, Fairfield, Fountaine-dale and other points on the line to Hagerstown and its connections. The mail will be delivered at Fountaine-dale by carrier from the mouth of the tunnel and reversely,—at Fairfield by carrier from Fairfield station. It is probable that the Chambersburg mail which has hitherto started at Gettysburg, will stop at, and start, from McKnightstown station.

The work on the new depot here was commenced on Monday morning and will be pushed as rapidly as possible until completed. The building is to be built of blue granite, and will be the handsomest building of the kind along the W. M. R. R., with the single exception of Union Depot in Baltimore.

The new Depot.

On last Thursday, Mrs. John D. Snyder, of Hamilton township, was attacked by a savage bull while passing through the barnyard. The animal struck his horn in her leg, lacerating it terribly from the hip to the knee. She was rescued by her son, and was in a critical condition from injuries.

Attacked by a Bull.

On Saturday, 21st inst., Mr. John F. Smith will sell at the residence of Jacob Smith, Esq., at the edge of town, 24 Montana horses, mares and colts. The stock embraces some fine trotters and draught horses. This is a rare chance for our farmers and horsemen to get fine stock, and should not be missed. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M.

Public Sale.

On Saturday, 21st inst., Mr. John F. Smith will sell at the residence of Jacob Smith, Esq., at the edge of town, 24 Montana horses, mares and colts. The stock embraces some fine trotters and draught horses. This is a rare chance for our farmers and horsemen to get fine stock, and should not be missed. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M.

From Centre Mills.

Last Saturday dogs chased a deer off the mountain and brought it as far as the farm of Samuel Pitzer above Bendersville, where a party were husking corn. There it fell and the men secured it.

One day last week, Eddie, a son of Amos Fohl, fell from an apple tree and broke his collar bone.

On last Tuesday a house belonging to John Steinour, near Cottage Hill school house in Menallen twp., took fire from a defective flue and was burned to the ground.

Serious Accident.

Last Monday, a 15-year-old son of Jacob Kauffman, residing near the Cold Spring, in Hamiltonban township, met with a serious and probably fatal accident while out gunning. It appears that in getting over the fence the gun went off, discharging the load through the palm of his hand and passing upward through the wrist, shattering the bones, cutting off three tendons, and then toward the elbow, part of the load coming out back of arm, and some of the shot being taken out of the arm above the elbow.

Mr. E. F. Myers and wife, of Delta, formerly of this place, left last week for St. Louis, Mo., where Mr. Myers has secured a position with the American Tube and Iron Company.

Mr. Denis Myers of Baltimore, spent a few days with his father, Mr. Philip Myers, on Pitt street.

Mrs. Harry Plinyer and son, who have been visiting her father and friends in town for some time, returned to their home in York, on Saturday.

Mr. John C. Barnitz has secured a position in Philadelphia and will remove his family to that city in a few weeks, and will make his future home there.

Mr. Solomon Tipton, of Gettysburg, gave us a pleasant call one evening last week.

Mrs. H. M. Mowry and two sons, of Hanover, were visiting friends in this place the latter part of last week.

Miss Grace Clapsaddle, of Philadelphia street, is visiting friends at Lancaster, Philadelphia, and Wilmington, Del.

Nearly Starved to Death.

A Gettysburg dispatch says: About a year ago an aged colored couple named Jackson came to Gettysburg from Maryland. The old man earned a scanty livelihood by playing a fiddle and singing plantation songs. A bright little mulatto, their grandchild, was with them and speedily made friends, even with the police. Lately he has been missed and the negroes living near Jackson report that they have been unable to enter the house or see any of the family. The police investigated and were forced to break into the house. The old woman struck at Chief Myers with a hoe, but missed him and cut a big slice out of a heavy door. The boy was found and he told Officer Rupp that men were going to kill them. The old people are demented, and the child was wasted to a shadow. For two weeks the couple have been haunted with the hallucination that they were to be killed, and had locked themselves in the cabin and almost starved.

From Bendersville.

The house occupied by Parker Cline near this place, took fire from a defective chimney a few days ago and was entirely destroyed. Mr. Cline lost all his furniture, clothing, fruit, etc.

J. H. Wiernman shipped about 700 bushels of apples to Steelton, last week.

The Methodists of Wrenksville are preparing to erect a new church on the ground the old one stood on.

H. J. Gulden spent Sunday with his family, and Monday morning with Jas. Fickes, left for Hanover, where they will remodel and put in new machinery, of the rolling process in the mill of Messrs. Stine & Wilt. This is the sixth mill Mr. Gulden has fitted up with the new process machinery this season.

The Menallen voters will in the future vote in Bendersville, it being decided at the last election by 220 voting for the polls to be moved to the borough and 19 against.

Daniel McDevitt, of Philadelphia, last week purchased of Samuel Pitzer a young live fawn for \$10, which he took with him to Carlisle.

From Cash-town.

It is reported that the National Transit Company is putting down another 6 inch line from Mt. Alto to the connection near Mummaburg.

A D. Henry lost one of his best horses last Saturday night. The horse broke one of his legs by getting fast in the stall. The animal had to be killed. He also lost a fine hog by some unknown cause.

The whooping cough has been very bad in this vicinity.

While Miss Mollie Kuhn was driving the other day she came in contact with a four horse team, which did not give her half of the road. The cart was upset breaking the shafts and dragging her some distance. The driver of the team caught the horse for her. She was hurt somewhat but not seriously.

Died Suddenly in Church.

Annie Crawford, an aged colored woman, fell down in church Saturday evening, at Gettysburg, and died instantly. The United Brethren have been holding revival meetings for several weeks and it was during the excitement of one of these sessions that a sudden attack of heart disease killed her.

Joint County Institute.

For York and Adams county, it is proposed to hold a joint county farmers' institute, at Hanover, this winter. Secretary Edge has been applied to and has consented, provided the two counties will urge the matter.

Isaac S. Annan & Bro. now for the use of Mary J. Benchoff, administrator of Alexander Benchoff, deceased, vs. David Miller jr. This was a scilicet to remove judgment. The plaintiffs not appearing, a judgment of non-suit was entered.

Annan, Horner & Co vs. Jacob Miller. This was a suit brought on a wheat note. Mr. Miller gave two for some golden wheat which were discounted by Annan, Horner & Co. In payment of these notes Mr. Miller offered a note signed by one Lantz. This note the bank refused to accept unless guaranteed by Miller. This, it was claimed, he did. The defense was that the bankers had not acted with due diligence and had not exhausted their remedy against Lantz. The jury thought otherwise and rendered a verdict for \$144.92.

The report of viewers to lay out a private road in Cumberland township from the dwelling house of Jeremiah Strausbaugh near the road leading from the Emmitsburg and Gettysburg road at Green Mount to a point in road leading from Ridge road to Two Taverns near the dwelling house of John Hoofnagle in Cumberland township was confirmed absolute.

The report of viewers to lay out a public road in Mountpleasant township from a point road leading from the Littlestown and Bonneauville road to the White Hall and Two Taverns road was confirmed absolute.

The trial list of civil cases was taken up Wednesday morning. The following were disposed of: Samuel Brown, now for use of Sophia Brown, vs. John R. Bittering, was continued on account of sickness of a witness of defendant, upon payment of costs of the term amounting to about \$12, by the defendant.

Samuel L. Null and Margaret E., his wife, vs. Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, N. Y., was settled by the defendants paying plaintiffs \$600 and the costs.

J. M. Orcutt, now for use of H. D. Heyd, vs. A. G. Keagy, a suit over a fence note, was settled by defendant paying plaintiff \$60 and the costs.

J. M. Orcutt, now for use of Aaron Hostetter, vs. John H. Shultz, was continued.

George J. Grove, payee, vs. Henry Ogden and Samuel Gilliland, makers. Suit was about a \$60 note given by H. Ogden, for a horse bought of plaintiff and was settled by the payment of note, interest and costs.

Susannah Humpert, vs. J. C. Group constable, a trespass case, was settled by the payment to plaintiff, by party for whom he had made the levy and sale, of \$10 and costs.

Sarah J. Hartlaub vs. Newton W. Stoner, and Joseph H. Lefevre vs. John G. Byers, Eliza Ann Byers, were continued.

Amos Tresler vs. Lewis H. Tresler, a replevin case, was settled by defendant paying the costs.

Alexander D. Buehler, guardian of Horace W. Bickle and L. B. Johns, Executor of will of Matilda Johns, deceased, were discharged. C. M. Wolf, Esq., attorney for Susan Eckert, was granted permission to file objections to the discharge of the latter.

Inquest on the real estate of Daniel Hoffman, deceased, was approved and confirmed. A rule, returnable Dec. 14, was granted on heirs to appear and accept or refuse to accept it.

The cases against Geo. Schaeffer and J. S. Herman, were settled by permission of Court.

Com. vs. Edward Jones, charge of surety of the peace. The costs were put on the prosecutor Emma Stanton and defendant was ordered to leave the county.

Wm. Anderson and wife and James Valentine and wife were convicted of keeping a disorderly house. The Andersons who came here from Maryland in June were sent back. James Valentine was sentenced to jail for a week and his wife until December 14.

A non suit was awarded the defendant in the case of Annan & Bro., now for the use of the administratrix of Alexander Benchoff vs. David Miller, jr.

A verdict of \$50 by consent of parties was entered in the case of Edward Weaver vs. H. Amos Delap.

Likewise in the case of Joseph J. Smith, now for the use of Joseph C. Schriver vs. H. Amos Delap. The verdict was for \$700.

Charles E. Stable, Esq., was appointed commissioner to take testimony in the divorce case of Edwin G. Lough vs. Sarah B. Lough.

In the replevin case of Samuel Hewitt vs. Andrew McIlvain, Louisa Orndorff and Elizabeth Dillman, the jury found ten dollars damages for the plaintiff. The court reserved the questions of the right of the plaintiff to recover under Act of June 16, 1836.

A motion for a new trial in the case of Annan, Horner & Co. vs. Jacob Miller, was filed.

The post mortem examination of the body of the 7-year-old boy for causing whose death John Lafferty of near Idaville, was arrested last Tuesday, has revealed the fact that the child died in spasms, caused by a wound penetrating the brain. The jury was unable to ascertain who inflicted this specific injury, and returned a verdict that the child's death was from natural causes, superinduced by harsh treatment upon the part of his master. Lafferty's bail was fixed at \$2500.

Property Sales.

David Hollinger sold his property in East Berlin to John Mummert for \$800.

Mrs. John Carey of Goldenville, sold her farm to James McCullough for \$1000.

Eli Rinehart has sold his farm in Straban township, 131 acres, to Wm. A. McIlhenny, at \$45 per acre.

The Wm. J. Robinson property in Gettysburg, was sold on Thursday to Cornelius Aumen, for \$720.

MARRIED.

Nov. 10, in the Cathedral at Wichita, Kansas, by Rev. Fr. Tihen, Mr. Charles Dougherty, formerly of near Bonneauville, this county, to Miss Lulu Brown, of Wichita.

Nov. 17, at Gettysburg, Rev. J. M. Francis of Louisville, Ky., to Miss Elizabeth Toot, of Gettysburg.

Nov. 10, at Lancaster, by Rev. J. W. Ruple, Mr. S. T. Bastian, of Hanover, to Miss Effie May Holtz, of New Chester.

Nov. 12, by Rev. J. W. Reese, Frank Asper to Miss Florence Klepper, both of Latimore township.

Nov. 11, by Rev. T. J. Barkley, George W. Benner to Miss Ella M. Eckert, both of Straban township.

Nov. 7, at Littlestown, by Rev. D. R. Becker, John T. Fisher to Miss Annie L. Spangler, both of Mountjoy township.

Nov. 12, in Gettysburg, by Rev. Joel Swartz, Charles B. Kitzmiller, of Uniontown, Pa., to Miss Lilly M. Shute, of Gettysburg.

Nov. 15, by Rev. F. Gephart, Addison W. Leer to Miss Jennie Fickes, both of Huntington township.

Nov. 15, at Littlestown, by Rev. M. M. Burtner, Andrew Stonesifer, of Germany township, to Miss Emma V. Baughman, of Carroll county, Md.

Nov. 12, at Greenmount, by Rev. W. S. VanCleve, Rev. W. J. D. Scherer, of Fairfield, to Miss Mary Arnold Bigham of Greenmount.

Nov. 17, at Conewago Chapel, by Rev. Thomas W. Hayes, Mr. Aloysius Hemler to Miss Irene Hemler, both of Mountpleasant township.

Nov. 15, in Hanover, by Rev. J. D. Peters, George Kohler to Mrs. Christina Gebensleben, both of Hanover.

Nov. 10, in Hanover, by Rev. J. D. Peters, Howard M. Michael to Miss Anna M. Kohler, both of Hanover.

DIED.

Deaths free—tributes, wakes, &c., 5 cents a line.

Nov. 6, in Littlestown, Mrs. Chas. Riffle, aged 25 years, 10 months and 11 days.

Nov. 14, in Gettysburg, Anna M. Crawford, (col'd), aged about 70 yrs.

Nov. 4, in Butler township, Mary E., wife of Thomas Samuels, aged 37 years, 10 months and 5 days.

Nov. 9, in Hanover, Viola Susan, aged 2 months and 18 days; and on Nov. 12, Andrew, aged 2 months and 21 days, children of Robert Hiltbrand.

THE MARKETS.

NEW OXFORD.—By Z. H. Cashman	
Choice Wheat	50 97
No. 2	0 91
Baked "	56 65 @ 0 70
Corn	0 70 @ 0 80
Oats	0 58 @ 0 60
Clover seed	0 28 @ 0 30
Timothy seed	\$1 09 @ \$1 25
Timothy hay	6 90 @ 9 50
Rye straw	7 00 @ 9 50

EAST BERLIN MARKETS.

By S. Morgan Smith, Sons & Co.	
No. 1 L. E. Wheat	50 80
No. 2 "	0 80
No. 1 Fultz "	0 70
No. 2 "	0 60
RETAIL.	
Snow Drift Flour @ Bbl.	\$5 50
2nd grade "	4 50
Bran @ hundred.	1 00
Midlings.	1 25
Cheese.	1 45

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using, sent by mail by addressing with the name of the patient, to the proprietor, Dr. J. C. Smith, New York.

THE ITEM

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

BY H. I. SMITH.

TERMS—\$1.00 per annum, in advance—\$1.50 if not paid within the year. No subscription discontinued unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid. A failure to order a discontinuance at the expiration of the time subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement. ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates—liberal reductions to those advertising by the year.

OF PRINTING of every description—from the smallest label or card to the largest hand-bill or poster—done with dispatch, at the lowest rates.

OFFICE in Sunday's Hall, (second floor,) adjoining the Eagle Hotel, Centre Square.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 20, 1891.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

County Institute next week.

Clouds prevented a sight of the eclipse of the moon at this place on Sunday night.

The protracted meeting in the M. E. church still continues. There were several conversions.

About 50 bushels of apples and pears were recently stolen from the pastor at Conewago.

Policeman Myers, of Gettysburg, has had his pension increased from \$4 to \$12 per month.

Weaver & Lingg are enlarging the blacksmith shop at their machine shops on Hanover street.

Peter Yohe, of near Round Hill, burned himself severely by picking up a hot iron in a blacksmith.

Mrs. J. J. Clapsaddle, of this place, has been granted a pension of \$12 a month with \$140 back pay.

Overcoats, for men and boys, of all kinds and styles, at bottom prices, at Isaac Herz's Philadelphia Branch Clothing House, Hanover.

By a misstep, "one day last week," Mrs. J. A. Sadler of Berlin street, had her ankle so badly sprained as to confine her to the house ever since.

You will always be pleased, in quality, style and price, if you buy your clothing at Isaac Herz's Philadelphia Branch Clothing House, Hanover.

Sheriff Stoner sold the property of William F. Spalding, 115 acres in Mountjoy township, to Mrs. Annie E. Spalding for \$1500, on last Wednesday.

Unless more care is given to the hair, the coming man is liable to be a hairless animal; hence, to prevent the hair from falling use Hall's Hair Renewer.

Eight boys from the vicinity of Bragtown appeared before Squire Markley at Centre Mills, and squared up some Hallow E'en pranks at a cost of 29 cents apiece.

If you want a good Mt. Joy Plow, or any kind of farm machinery, call on or address, T. C. Noel, Centennial, Adams county, Pa. Repairs for Mt. Joy plows always on hand.

Mr. Geo. Mause, of Hanover street, is very proud of the recent acquisition to his family, and well he might be, for the new addition is a boy who weighed 14 pounds when born.

A lad named Zimmerman, a grandson of Joseph Frey, of Latimore twp., fell from a tree on last Saturday, fracturing his right arm about midway between the wrist and elbow.

The Dillsburg Bulletin says: During the past week a party of surveyors have been at work on a new oil line west of town. The route will be located between Pittsburg and Philadelphia.

Rev. Keith has had a large new building put up on his farm near this place. It has a corn crib on each side and room for two wagons below. The second story is used for storing away grain, etc.

One day recently, Lewis, a son of Andrew Spangler, of East Berlin, while handling a small revolver shot himself in the right leg above the knee. It was a 22 calibre. He did not know it was loaded.

Scarlet fever is very prevalent in Goldsboro, York county. One physician has forty-five cases so far, with no deaths, however. The public schools have been closed, and new cases are being reported daily.

Jacob M. Bortner, of Glen Rock, says the Item, hauled 1005 bushels of apples to Helb's distillery, picked 200 bushels of winter apples, boiled three kettles of applebutter, made about 60 gallons of winter cider, fed a number of bushels to the hogs and made a number of dried apples, all off of 70 trees.

A daughter of Stephen Weidner, of Biglerville, fell out of a spring wagon one day last week, breaking her arm below the elbow.

Born—Oct. 31, in Columbus, Ohio, unto Mr. J. O. Boersman and wife, (formerly Sue Bubb, of this place,) a bouncing girl.

Mr. John W. Myers, of the Keystone mills, near town, has a high grade of pure buckwheat flour for sale. Parties living in town can have it delivered at their houses.

The first anniversary of the Adams County Christian Endeavor Union, and the third anniversary of the St. James Lutheran Y. P. S. C. E. will be celebrated in St. James Lutheran church, Gettysburg, on Sunday Nov. 22d. Services at 10 a. m., 3 p. m., 6 p. m., and 7 p. m.

To those of our customers in and about New Oxford who desired to procure Black Hussar Cooks, when we were completely out of them, and who stated that they would await the arrival of the next lot, we announce that we have now a lot on hand, and are promised another shipment of these stoves in the early part of next week. L. & P. BARGEL, Hanover, Pa.

A correspondent at Arendtsville says: John Irvin, of Buchanan Valley, whilst hunting with light shot, found a large buck in his pasture field with his cattle. Mr. Irvin succeeded in getting close enough to hit the buck hard with light shot. The animal made for him and showed fight. Mr. Irvin hurried to the house, loaded his gun with buckshot and on returning had no difficulty in killing the buck, as he had sickened from the effect of the first shot and was lying down. When dressed he weighed 171 lbs.

A new P. O. has been established at Highfield, on the W. M. railroad, and the mail service which has hitherto stopped at Gettysburg will be extended to Highfield. Prompt connections will thus be established with the offices of Seven Stars, McKnightstown, Orrglen, Fairfield, Fountaindale and other points on the line to Hagerstown and its connections. The mail will be delivered at Fountaindale by carrier from the mouth of the tunnel and reversely,—at Fairfield by carrier from Fairfield station. It is probable that the Chambersburg mail which has hitherto started at Gettysburg, will stop at, and start, from McKnightstown station.

The new Depot.

The work on the new depot here was commenced on Monday morning and will be pushed as rapidly as possible until completed. The building is to be built of blue granite, and will be the handsomest building of the kind along the W. M. R. R., with the single exception of Union Depot in Baltimore.

Attacked by a Bull.

On last Thursday, Mrs. John D. Snyder, of Hamilton township, was attacked by a savage bull while passing through the barnyard. The animal struck his horn in her leg, lacerating it terribly from the hip to the knee. She was rescued by her son, and was in a critical condition from injuries.

Public Sale.

On Saturday, 21st inst., Mr. John F. Smith will sell at the residence of Jacob Smith, Esq., at the edge of town, 24 Montana horses, mares and colts. The stock embraces some fine trotters and draught horses. This is a rare chance for our farmers and horsemen to get fine stock, and should not be missed. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M.

From Centre Mills.

Last Saturday dogs chased a deer off the mountain and brought it as far as the farm of Samuel Pitzer above Bendersville, where a party were husking corn. There it fell and the men secured it.

One day last week, Eddie, a son of Amos Fohl, fell from an apple tree and broke his collar bone.

On last Tuesday a house belonging to John Steinour, near Cottage Hill school house in Menallen twp., took fire from a defective flue and was burned to the ground.

Serious Accident.

Last Monday, a 15-year-old son of Jacob Kauffman, residing near the Cold Spring, in Hamilton township, met with a serious and probably fatal accident while out gunning. It appears that in getting over the fence the gun went off, discharging the load through the palm of his hand and passing upward through the wrist, shattering the bones, cutting off three tendons, and then toward the elbow, part of the load coming out back of arm, and some of the shot being taken out of the arm above the elbow.

Personal.

Mr. E. F. Myers and wife, of Delta, formerly of this place, left last week for St. Louis, Mo., where Mr. Myers has secured a position with the American Tube and Iron Company.

Mr. Denis Myers of Baltimore, spent a few days with his father, Mr. Philip Myers, on Pitt street.

Mrs. Harry Plimyer and son, who have been visiting her father and friends in town for some time, returned to their home in York, on Saturday.

Mr. John C. Barnitz has secured a position in Philadelphia and will remove his family to that city in a few weeks, and will make his future home there.

Mr. Solomon Tipton, of Gettysburg, gave us a pleasant call one evening last week.

Mrs. H. M. Mowry and two sons, of Hanover, were visiting friends in this place the latter part of last week.

Miss Grace Clapsaddle, of Philadelphia street, is visiting friends at Lancaster, Philadelphia, and Wilmington, Del.

Nearly Starved to Death

A Gettysburg dispatch says: About a year ago an aged colored couple named Jackson came to Gettysburg from Maryland. The old man earned a scanty livelihood by playing a fiddle and singing plantation songs. A bright little mulatto, their grandchild, was with them and speedily made friends, even with the police. Lately he has been missed and the negroes living near Jackson report that they have been unable to enter the house or see any of the family. The police investigated and were forced to break into the house. The old woman struck at Chief Myers with a hoe, but missed him and cut a big slice out of a heavy door. The boy was found and he told Officer Rupp that men were going to kill them. The old people are demented, and the child was wasted to a shadow. For two weeks the couple have been haunted with the hallucination that they were to be killed, and had locked themselves in the cabin and almost starved.

From Bendersville.

The house occupied by Parker Cline near this place, took fire from a defective chimney a few days ago and was entirely destroyed. Mr. Cline lost all his furniture, clothing, fruit, etc. J. H. Wierman shipped about 700 bushels of apples to Steelton, last week.

The Methodists of Wenksville are preparing to erect a new church on the ground the old one stood on.

H. J. Gulden spent Sunday with his family, and Monday morning with Jas. Fickes, left for Hanover, where they will remodel and put in new machinery, of the rolling process in the mill of Messrs. Stine & Wilt. This is the sixth mill Mr. Gulden has fitted up with the new process machinery this season.

The Menallen voters will in the future vote in Bendersville, it being decided at the last election by 220 voting for the polls to be moved to the borough and 19 against.

Daniel McDevitt, of Philadelphia, last week purchased of Samuel Pitzer a young live fawn for \$10, which he took with him to Carlisle.

From Cashlown.

It is reported that the National Transit Company is putting down another 6 inch line from Mt. Alto to the connection near Mummasburg.

A D. Henry lost one of his best horses last Saturday night. The horse broke one of his legs by getting fast in the stall. The animal had to be killed. He also lost a fine hog by some unknown cause.

The whooping cough has been very bad in this vicinity.

While Miss Mollie Kuhn was driving the other day she came in contact with a four horse team, which did not give her half of the road. The cart was upset breaking the shafts and dragging her some distance. The driver of the team caught the horse for her. She was hurt somewhat but not seriously.

Died Suddenly in Church.

Annie Crawford, an aged colored woman, fell down in church Saturday evening, at Gettysburg, and died instantly. The United Brethren have been holding revival meetings for several weeks and it was during the excitement of one of these sessions that a sudden attack of heart disease killed her.

Joint County Institute.

For York and Adams county, it is proposed to hold a joint county farmers' institute, at Hanover, this winter. Secretary Edge has been applied to and has consented, provided the two counties will agree to it.

Court Proceedings.

Isaac S. Annan & Bro. now for the use of Mary J. Benchoff, administratrix of Alexander Benchoff, deceased, vs. David Miller jr. This was a scilicet to remove judgment. The plaintiffs not appearing, a judgment of non-suit was entered.

Annan, Horner & Co vs. Jacob Miller. This was a suit brought on a wheat note. Mr. Miller gave two for some golden wheat which were discounted by Annan, Horner & Co. In payment of these notes Mr. Miller offered a note signed by one Lantz. This note the bank refused to accept unless guaranteed by Miller. This, it was claimed, he did. The defense was that the bankers had not acted with due diligence and had not exhausted their remedy against Lantz. The jury thought otherwise and rendered a verdict for \$144.92.

The report of viewers to lay out a private road in Cumberland township from the dwelling house of Jeremiah Strausbaugh near the road leading from the Emmitsburg and Gettysburg road at Green Mount to a point in road leading from Ridge road to Two Taverns near the dwelling house of John Hoofnagle in Cumberland township was confirmed absolute.

The report of viewers to lay out a public road in Mountpleasant township from a point road leading from the Littlestown and Bonneauville road to the White Hall and Two Taverns road was confirmed absolute.

The trial list of civil cases was taken up Wednesday morning. The following were disposed of:

Samuel Brown, now for use of Sophia Brown, vs. John R. Bittinger, was continued on account of sickness of a witness of defendant, upon payment of costs of the term amounting to about \$12, by the defendant.

Samuel L. Null and Margaret E., his wife, vs. Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, N. Y., was settled by the defendants paying plaintiffs \$600 and the costs.

J. M. Orcutt, now for use of H. D. Heyd, vs. A. G. Keagy, a suit over a fence note, was settled by defendant paying plaintiff \$60 and the costs.

J. M. Orcutt, now for use of Aaron Hostetter, vs. John H. Shultz, was continued.

George J. Grove, payee, vs. Henry Ogden and Samuel Gilliland, makers. Suit was about a \$60 note given by H. Ogden, for a horse bought of plaintiff and was settled by the payment of note, interest and costs.

Susannah Humpert, vs. J. C. Group constable, a trespass case, was settled by the payment to plaintiff, by party for whom he had made the levy and sale, of \$10 and costs.

Sarah J. Hartlaub vs. Newton W. Stoner, and Joseph H. Lefevre vs. John G. Byers, Eliza Ann Byers, were continued.

Amos Tresler vs. Lewis H. Tresler, a replevin case, was settled by defendant paying the costs.

Alexander D. Buehler, guardian of Horace W. Bickle and L. B. Johns, Executor of will of Matilda Johns, deceased, were discharged. C. M. Wolf, Esq., attorney for Susan Eckert, was granted permission to file objections to the discharge of the latter.

Inquest on the real estate of Daniel Hoffman, deceased, was approved and confirmed. A rule, returnable Dec. 14, was granted on heirs to appear and accept or refuse to accept it.

The cases against Geo. Schaeffer and J. S. Herman, were settled by permission of Court.

Com. vs. Edward Jones, charge of surety of the peace. The costs were put on the prosecutor Emma Stanton and defendant was ordered to leave the county.

Wm. Anderson and wife and James Valentine and wife were convicted of keeping a disorderly house. The Andersons who came here from Maryland in June were sent back. James Valentine was sentenced to jail for a week and his wife until December 14.

A non-suit was awarded the defendant in the case of Annan & Bro., now for the use of the administratrix of Alexander Benchoff vs. David Miller, jr.

A verdict of \$50 by consent of parties was entered in the case of Edward Weaver vs. H. Amos Delap.

Likewise in the case of Joseph J. Smith, now for the use of Jacob C. Schriver vs. H. Amos Delap. The verdict was for \$700.

Charles E. Stable, Esq., was appointed commissioner to take testimony in the divorce case of Edwin G. Lough vs. Sarah B. Lough.

In the replevin case of Samuel Hewitt vs. Andrew Melvain, Louisa Orndorff and Elizabeth Dillman, the jury found ten dollars damages for the plaintiff. The court reserved the questions of the right of the plaintiff to recover under Act of June 16, 1836.

A motion for a new trial in the case of Annan, Horner & Co. vs. Jacob Miller, was filed.

Died of Spasms.

The post mortem examination of the body of the 7-year old boy for causing whose death John Lafferty of near Idaville, was arrested last Tuesday, has revealed the fact that the child died in spasms, caused by a wound penetrating the brain. The jury was unable to ascertain who inflicted this specific injury, and returned a verdict that the child's death was from natural causes, superinduced by harsh treatment upon the part of his master. Lafferty's bail was fixed at \$2500.

Property Sales.

David Hollinger sold his property in East Berlin to John Mummet for \$800.

Mrs. John Carey of Goldenville, sold her farm to James McCullough for \$1000.

Eli Rinehart has sold his farm in Straban township, 131 acres, to Wm. A. McIlhenny, at \$45 per acre.

The Wm. J. Robinson property in Gettysburg, was sold on Thursday to Cornelius Aumen, for \$720.

MARRIED.

Nov. 10, in the Cathedral at Wichita, Kansas, by Rev. Fr. Tihen, Mr. Charles Dougherty, formerly of near Bonneauville, this county, to Miss Lulu Brown, of Wichita.

Nov. 17, at Gettysburg, Rev. J. M. Francis of Louisville, Ky., to Miss Elizabeth Toot, of Gettysburg.

Nov. 10, at Lancaster, by Rev. J. W. Rumble, Mr. S. T. Bastian, of Hanover, to Miss Effie May Holtz, of New Chester.

Nov. 12, by Rev. J. W. Reese, Frank Asper to Miss Florence Klepper, both of Latimore township.

Nov. 11, by Rev. T. J. Barkley, George W. Benner to Miss Ella M. Eckert, both of Straban township.

Nov. 7, at Littlestown, by Rev. D. R. Becker, John T. Fisher to Miss Annie L. Spangler, both of Mountjoy township.

Nov. 12, in Gettysburg, by Rev. Joel Swartz, Charles B. Kitzmiller, of Uniontown, Pa., to Miss Lilly M. Shute, of Gettysburg.

Nov. 15, by Rev. F. Gephart, Addison W. Leer to Miss Jennie Fickes, both of Huntington township.

Nov. 15, at Littlestown, by Rev. M. M. Burtner, Andrew Stoncifer, of Germany township, to Miss Emma V. Baughman, of Carroll county, Md.

Nov. 12, at Greenmount, by Rev. W. S. VanCleve, Rev. W. J. D. Scherer, of Fairfield, to Miss Mary Arnold Bigham of Greenmount.

Nov. 17, at Conewago Chapel, by Rev. Thomas W. Hayes, Mr. Aloysius Hemler to Miss Irene Hemler, both of Mountpleasant township.

Nov. 15, in Hanover, by Rev. J. D. Peters, George Kohler to Mrs. Christina Gebensleben, both of Hanover.

Nov. 10, in Hanover, by Rev. J. D. Peters, Howard M. Michael to Miss Anna M. Kohler, both of Hanover.

DIED.

Deaths free—tributes, verses, &c., 5 cents a line.

Nov. 6, in Littlestown, Mrs. Chas. Riffe, aged 25 years, 10 months and 11 days.

Nov. 14, in Gettysburg, Anna M. Crawford, (col'd), aged about 70 yrs.

Nov. 4, in Butler township, Mary E., wife of Thomas Samuels, aged 37 years, 10 months and 5 days.

Nov. 9, in Hanover, Viola Susan, aged 2 months and 18 days; and on Nov. 12, Andrew, aged 2 months and 21 days, children of Robert Hiltbrand.

THE MARKETS.

NEW OXFORD.—By J. H. Cashman
Choice Wheat..... \$0 87
No. 2..... \$0 84
No. 1..... \$0 81
Raked..... \$0 79 @ 0 80
Rye..... \$0 58 @ 0 60
Oats..... \$0 28 @ 0 30
Clover seed..... \$1 00 @ \$1 25
Timothy seed..... \$1 00 @ \$1 25
Clover hay..... \$6 00 @ \$6 50
Rye straw..... \$7 00 @ \$7 50

EAST BERLIN MARKETS.

By B. Morgan Smith, Sons & Co.
No. 1, B. Wheat..... \$0 89
No. 2..... \$0 86
No. 1 Faltz..... \$0 80
No. 2..... \$0 76

RETAIL.

Snow Drift Flour & Bbl..... \$5 50
2nd grade..... \$4 50
Bran & hundred..... \$1 50
Middings..... \$1 30
Chop..... \$1 45

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send this charge, to all who suffer from, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using, sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 24, N. 3rd St., New York.

TURKISH GIRLS.

HOW ORIENTAL MAIDENS ARE PETTED AND SPOILED.

How They Are Educated.—At Fourteen a Bride—Their Pleasures Extremely Limited and Simple.

The importance attached by intolerant Moslems to the separation of men and women is shown in the method of building houses which still prevails at Constantinople. Every Turk who can afford to do so divides his residence into harem and selamluk, and while connecting the two from within, gives, if practicable, a street door to each. This arrangement is symbolical of the regime which commands the sexes to live apart, unless united by ties of closest relationship, and requires them even to conduct their intercourse privately, and, so to say, unrecognized by the outer world.

A Turkish girl is petted and spoiled, especially by her father and the slaves, often to a dangerous extent, and what is worse, not frequently a witness to sights and recipient of chatter demoralizing in the extreme. Besides this the harem-and-selamluk system stands in the way of instruction which, under favorable circumstances, her father might quite possibly give her. She dwells almost exclusively with women, perhaps all of them, including her own mother, purchased slaves, for as a rule her brothers, particularly if pupils in the higher schools of Constantinople or Europe, are seldom at home after their education fairly begins. A further drawback is the rapidity with which she develops into womanhood. At ten years old she may be an unlettered child, and at fourteen a maiden in the marriage market. Girlhood is too short in the East for the welfare of mind and body.

Some twenty or thirty years ago there was a great educational movement in Constantinople, a Ministry of Public In-



A TURKISH GIRL OF THE WEALTHY CLASS.

struction was instituted, schools were founded, and everything seemed to herald the dawn of a new intellectual era in Turkey. Previous to that time the only schools for girls existing throughout the Empire were the Rusdchik or primary schools, generally attached to the mosque of each quarter.

A pretty custom, which may still be seen in many of the old quarters of Stamboul, prevailed on the admission of a new pupil to one of these schools. On the day appointed for her arrival the children of the school, headed by the imam, and perhaps somebody with a "musical" instrument, go in procession to the house of the new scholar, who awaits them decked in her most splendid finery, a new satchel, gaudily embroidered, hanging at her side. If she be very little her father or some good-natured man will carry her, while the quaint procession, singing hymns to the Padishah, winds its way through the streets to the school. Afterward all return in the same way to the new pupil's house, where a feast of cakes and sweetmeats awaits them.

At these schools the imam, or reader of the mosque, provides a scanty mental nourishment to boys and girls together. Under his care the girl learns to repeat a few verses from the Koran, and to read and write a little. But when she becomes old enough to wear the yashmak, that is, about ten, she is taken from school, as it is no longer seemingly for her to keep company with boys. The smattering of the two R.'s which she acquires is never kept up and gradually slips out of memory, her time now being occupied in learning to wait deftly, and to perform gracefully all those elaborate obeisances and genuflections which occupy such an important place in Turkish society.

In rich families the girls used to share, and still do in some houses, with their brothers, the instructions of the bodja, a species of resident tutor. Any of the slave girls who desire to learn are also free to do so from the same teacher. From the bodja the girl may, if inclined to intellectual pursuits, acquire, besides reading, writing and the rudiments of arithmetic, something of Ottoman history and literature. It is interesting to note that neither singing nor dancing is considered a desirable accomplishment for a girl: it is decidedly "fast" for her to do either.

As many Turkish gentlemen object to their women folk shopping in the town, on account of the opportunity it affords for flirtation, it is a common practice with Pera tradesmen to send their shop-girls to the harem with goods for sale, or dresses to be tried on. These girls, generally French Levantines, bright and taking in manner and appearance, some

times catch the fancy of their customers, and it is a common fallacy of the Turk that a person gifted in one capacity must be equally so in every other. A shop girl will often be engaged as nursery governess by some semi-enlightened human anxious to educate her girl a la Franca.

Utterly unfit both as regards knowledge and character to undertake such duties, these girls impart to their pupils little beyond a slight knowledge of the French language and a taste for novels of the Zola school. The impulse to extreme flightiness which results has brought Frank education into disrepute, and checked the movement, still in its infancy, for the better instruction of girls, the Turk generally being ignorant of the world and judging by his own limited experience. The serious Mussulmans are shocked at the levity of the girls brought up in the new fashion, and perceive in it a justification of their objection to Christian teachers, while the ardor of the progressionists has been damped by the unforeseen consequences of haste.

To obviate this prejudice and prevent the corruption of Mussulman girls, a Normal School was founded in Stamboul in 1870 by Saviet Pasha, a polished gentleman and an accomplished scholar, who was the Minister of Public Instruction at that time. The plan was to take girls who had left the Rusdchik schools and give them a strictly orthodox education which would fit them for teachers in secondary girls' schools and for governesses in the harems of the rich.

This, however, is not the only effort that has been made to raise the standard of education. In Constantinople and some of the larger towns of the Empire secondary girls' schools have been founded. The subjects taken up in these schools are the same as in the Normal School. No European language, it will be noticed, is taught in any of the girls' schools.

The pleasures of Turkish girls are extremely simple and limited. Shut out from that limitless world of entertainment which the literature of civilized countries opens up to the European child directly she can read, with the exception of festivities in the harem, on red-letter days, her pleasures consist in an occasional picnic or accompanying her elders on the visits which occupy such a large portion of a Turkish lady's time.

On household festivals or great religious feasts wealthy people will often organize entertainments on a very elaborate scale. Gipsy dancers or a troupe of clowns with some sort of pantomime or show, are engaged for the occasion, and the neighbors, rich and poor, are invited to the performance. The Turks being exceedingly hospitable, a friend of the hostess is free to bring all her sisters and her cousins and her aunts, with their families, on such occasions. These are high days for the Turkish girl—for her elders, too—though an English child of ten or twelve would think the entertainments very poor performances indeed. The dances are at times rather graceful, and the music, when one is used to it—everything depends on your being used to it—is not always excruciating; but the coarse, almost brutish humor of the pantomimes, would be decidedly distasteful to a western audience.

A more pleasant side of Turkish girl life is that which may be seen any day in early summer, at the Sweet Waters of Europe or some other favorite resort on the outskirts of Constantinople. The family will set out in the morning and spreading their rugs in some field, spend the day there doing nothing, and apparently very well contented with the occupation. The women squat on the ground with their feet under them. It is not romantic, but truth compels me to state that all Turkish girls ultimately become bandy-legged; the fine, well-made women one occasionally meets in Stamboul are mostly Circassians. A few cakes and some rahat lakhoun or other sweetmeats for both young and old.

A stranger is invariably struck with the prematurely serious air that Turkish children wear. The elder girls do not play and run in the manner that English people expect of healthy children. They sit or stroll about, quietly and gravely, their yashmaks loosened and forming a snow-white framework which displays to advantage their complexion, as yet unspoiled by paint and powder. On the approach of a man they hastily draw over their yashmak, not so close, however, that the stranger cannot admire their face if he has a fancy for Turkish beauty, which, though in girls



A DRUSE GIRL.

and young women sometimes very attractive, is too frequently of the half-bred Tartar type, lacking intelligence and refinement.

In the accompanying engraving of a Turkish maiden may be seen the fashionable yashmak and feridjah, which, if not well adapted for walking, are distinct improvements on the thick linen facecloth and ungainly over-garment even yet affected by some plain and venerable dames. When this new-cut and coquettish costume was first remarked in carriages and caïques the Turkish Mrs. Grundy, who happened then and for several years afterward to have an ally in the Sultan Aziz's mother, raised an alarm and the authorities received instructions to crush the revolt. But Turkish ladies care little for the police, and notwithstanding one or two fanatical soldiers the fair offenders held fast to their gay plumage. The example spread like wildfire and soon reached the palace itself, where hundreds of pretty creatures speedily followed it and the struggle was virtually decided. Mrs. Grundy is beaten, and beyond an occasional idle protest tacitly admits her defeat.

Dead now is the prudish Sultana, and just as well for her peace of mind, seeing that the triumphant Turkish woman has no intention of resting satisfied with her first victory. She now proposes to establish her right to shop freely, listen to public bands and otherwise enjoy harmless privileges, and that she will eventually do so unhindered nobody acquainted with Constantinople can doubt. But it is always the few who fight the battle, the mass remaining neutral until the day is won. Than these timid ones gladly benefit by the success they have not helped to obtain.

Another illustration shows a girl in the harem, but she is too smartly attired for everyday life and evidently expects friends. Visiting forms the chief recreation in winter, but it cannot be very exciting for the girl, as she is expected to speak only when directly addressed, and is moreover, not allowed the solace of a cigarette, that indulgence being considered only proper for married women.

The picture of the Druse girl is produced to give a specimen of the head-dress, once common to all Lebanese females. The Maronites have, however, ceased to wear it since a woman when kneeling at the altar, awkwardly knocked the Host out of the hands of the officiating priest.

The most highly instructed girls are, comparatively, so few in number that they hardly yet constitute a class. I refer to the daughters of certain wealthy and powerful pashas, who, having shaken off the trammels of bigotry and prejudice, educate their children in, as far as is practicable, European fashion.

These fathers send their sons abroad, and provide capable foreign governesses for the girls. In such homes, daughters, while occupants of the schoolroom, are often encouraged not to neglect muscular exercise, which is essential to healthiness of both mind and body. They walk, drive and even ride over the paternal estates.

Returning to Turkey, the boys are delighted to find their sisters sympathetic companions, and naturally seek to marry ladies of the same cultivated stamp, and so very slowly but surely the wall between harem and selamluk is being undermined.

Generally about the age of fourteen or fifteen, sometimes even earlier comes the great event of the Turkish girl's life—marriage. It is the end she has been trained for, the goal she has looked forward to, and the subject upon which she has probably consulted the gypsy fortune-tellers who frequent the harems.

Marriage is considered a civil rather than a religious ceremony, and its preliminaries, unchanged for generations.



AN ARAB DOMESTIC.

though prosaic enough according to western notions, are to the native girl filled with romance, and there is certainly one thing to be said for her view of the matter, for in all probability, since neither of the parties most concerned has an opportunity of judging the other beforehand, the fancy untrammelled, by facts, is free to range the field of speculation as to what the coming spouse will be like.

As a matter of fact, the girl very seldom has a voice in the selection of her husband. The mother, or some other female relative of the young man who contemplates matrimony, having discovered a suitable maiden, goes in state to ask her hand. The marriage is then negotiated by friends appointed by the girl's parents on the one side and the man on the other. Such at least is the

proceeding in the great majority of betrothals, but here again the leaders of progress are anxious to introduce changes. Their efforts have not yet, however, made sufficient impression on Turkish life to check to any appreciable extent the practice of arranging matches without reference to the young lady's tastes and perhaps wishes.—English Illustrated Magazine.

An Americanized Zulu.

Among the queer odds and ends of humanity that have lodged in New York none is queerer than a certain Zulu who may be seen any morning at the Court street station of the Kings County Elevated road, where he now pursues the peaceful occupation of porter. This gentleman may be recognized from other Africans by a huge topknot of natural wool which began to grow many years ago in his native land. He also wears a



HE IS CIVILIZED.

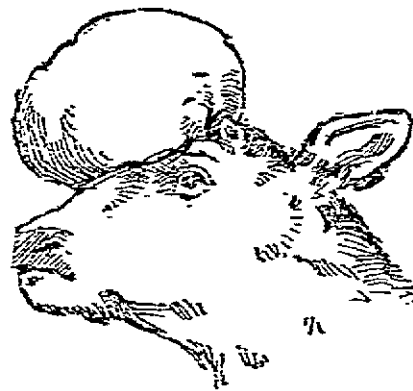
pair of large goggles, through which his eyes gaze with an appearance of great restfulness.

The Zulu is put down on the pay-rolls of the company as Thomas Murphy. When he is at home in Zululand he is called Quongo Perceriah. Mr. Murphy says he was born in Gilou in 1850. He came to this country with Chief Two Strike and was exhibited by Barum for several years as a native warrior, which he was. He also whistled.

He says that in his native dress, with an assegai in his hand, he is imposing to see. In the course of his wanderings he came upon an American colored woman, whom he loved and by whom he was loved with a passion all too fierce for lasting. They separated, but not before he had got a good vocabulary of English words. Of the nine years of his living away from Zululand six were spent in museums. The last three years Mr. Murphy has earned his living by the sweat of his brow.—Chicago News.

A Huge Ball on a Deer's Head.

The queer deer whose head is shown here was shot in a forest in Bohemia not



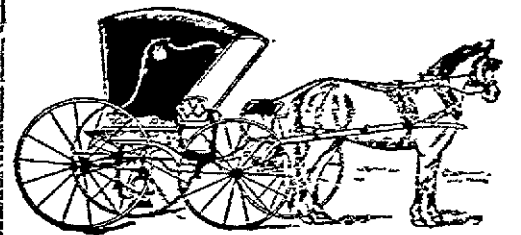
long ago. It had a huge ball of bone, or horn, on its forehead in the place of antlers.

Mr. Nathan Harris, of Rich Valley, Va., has a daughter 19 years old who is only 2 feet 10 inches in height and weighs just 40½ pounds. She is well proportioned and intelligent, and her hair sweeps the floor when she stands erect.

An inventive genius in Brooklyn has patented an apparatus for automatically making tea or coffee.

SAFETY LANTERN HOLDER

Holds Any Ordinary Lantern.



CAN BE APPLIED

To Anything on Wheels.

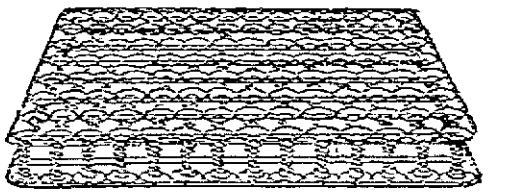
ITS ADVANTAGES ARE: The light being under the wagon is kept out of driver's eyes and thrown ahead of the horse just where it is needed. Allows rapid driving on darkest night and warns approaching vehicles. Holds any common low priced lantern. Does not disfigure when not in use and above all it only costs \$1.00.

Sent prepaid by mail on receipt of price.

The Safety Lantern Holder Co.,

207 Smith's Wharf, - - BALTIMORE, MD.

THE IDEAL SPRING BED.



MARVEL OF COMFORT.

Dealer's Champion.

A Luxury. Has No Peer.

HAS novel features exceedingly valuable in a spring bed and the testimony of all dealers who have handled it is that IT STANDS AT THE HEAD.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT.

FOSTER BROS., Utica, N. Y.

"IRON IS KING"

Brown's IRON AND QUININE Bitters

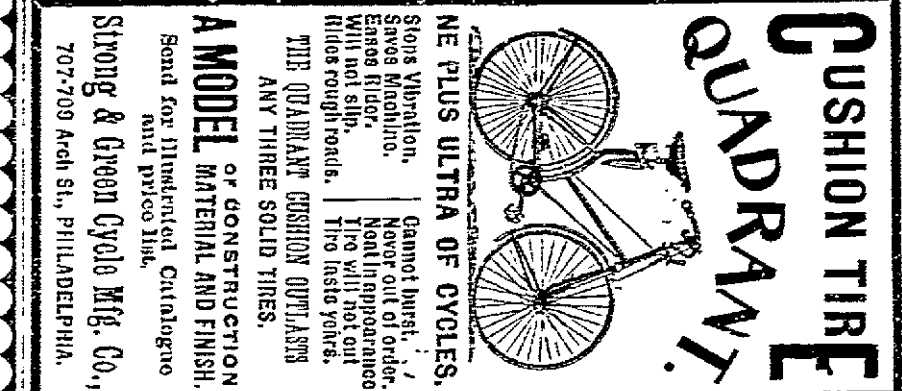
IS THE KING OF TONICS! IRON FOR THE BLOOD. QUININE FOR THE NERVES. GENTIAN FOR THE STOMACH. CLOOD MAKER AND NERVE STRENGTHENER.

BEST BITTERS ever offered the public and a thoroughly reliable tonic and health restorer and cannot fail to give tone and vigor to the whole system by purifying the blood, strengthening the bones, muscles and nerves, and restoring in a wonderful degree the health and vigor of youth.

EVERY BOTTLE WARRANTED.

PRICE \$1.00.

N. K. Brown & Co., BURLINGTON, VT.



NE PLUS ULTRA OF CYCLES.

Strong & Green Cycle Mfg. Co., 707-709 Arch St., PHILADELPHIA.

A MODEL MATERIAL AND FINISH. Send for illustrated Catalogue and price list.

ANY THREE SOLID TUBES. THE QUADRANT CUSHION OVERLAYS ANY THREE SOLID TUBES.

NE PLUS ULTRA OF CYCLES. Strong & Green Cycle Mfg. Co., 707-709 Arch St., PHILADELPHIA.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE McTEAR FLAX ROOFING CO'S STOCK

Heid in the treasury is offered to the public at par; an exceptional opportunity for investment.

The wonderful 25 year record of Mr. McTear's Roofing in America and abroad and its remarkable qualities insure instant success to the enterprise, while the utilization of a heretofore waste product permits large and unusual profits.

The Capital stock is \$150,000 divided into 15,000 shares of \$10 each, non-assessable.

Send for Prospectus and full Particulars, ADDRESS JAS. E. POPE, JR., 292 PEARL ST., NEW YORK.

TURKISH GIRLS.

HOW ORIENTAL MAIDENS ARE PETTED AND SPOILED.

How They Are Educated—At Fourteen a Bride—Their Pleasures Extremely Limited and Simple.

The importance attached by intolerant Moslems to the separation of men and women is shown in the method of building houses which still prevails at Constantinople. Every Turk who can afford to do so divides his residence into harem and selamluk, and while connecting the two from within, gives, if practicable, a street door to each. This arrangement is symbolical of the regime which commands the sexes to live apart, unless united by ties of closest relationship, and requires them even to conduct their intercourse privately, and, so to say, unrecognized by the outer world.

A Turkish girl is petted and spoiled, especially by her father and the slaves, often to a dangerous extent, and what is worse, not frequently a witness to sights and recipient of chatter demoralizing in the extreme. Besides this the harem-and-selamluk system stands in the way of instruction which, under favorable circumstances, her father might quite possibly give her. She dwells almost exclusively with women, perhaps all of them, including her own mother, purchased slaves, for as a rule her brothers, particularly if pupils in the higher schools of Constantinople or Europe, are seldom at home after their education fairly begins. A further drawback is the rapidity with which she develops into womanhood. At ten years old she may be an unlettered child, and at fourteen a maiden in the marriage market. Girlhood is too short in the East for the welfare of mind and body.

Some twenty or thirty years ago there was a great educational movement in Constantinople, a Ministry of Public In-

struction was instituted, schools were founded, and everything seemed to herald the dawn of a new intellectual era in Turkey. Previous to that time the only schools for girls existing throughout the Empire were the Rushdieh or primary schools, generally attached to the mosque of each quarter.

A pretty custom, which may still be seen in many of the old quarters of Stamboul, prevailed on the admission of a new pupil to one of these schools. On the day appointed for her arrival the children of the school, headed by the imam, and perhaps somebody with a "musical" instrument, go in procession to the house of the new scholar, who awaits them decked in her most splendid finery, a new satchel, gaudily embroidered, hanging at her side. If she be very little her father or some good-natured man will carry her, while the quaint procession, singing hymns to the Padishah, winds its way through the streets to the school. Afterward all return in the same way to the new pupil's house, where a feast of cakes and sweetmeats awaits them.

At these schools the imam, or reader of the mosque, provides a scanty mental nourishment to boys and girls together. Under his care the girl learns to repeat a few verses from the Koran, and to read and write a little. But when she becomes old enough to wear the yashmak, that is, about ten, she is taken from school, as it is no longer seemingly for her to keep company with boys. The smattering of the two R's which she acquires is never kept up and gradually slips out of memory, her time now being occupied in learning to wait deftly, and to perform gracefully all those elaborate obeisances and genuflections which occupy such an important place in Turkish society.

In rich families the girls used to share, and still do in some houses, with their brothers, the instructions of the hodja, a species of resident tutor. Any of the slave girls who desire to learn are also free to do so from the same teacher. From the hodja the girl may, if inclined to intellectual pursuits, acquire, besides reading, writing and the rudiments of arithmetic, something of Ottoman history and literature. It is interesting to note that neither singing nor dancing is considered a desirable accomplishment for a girl; it is decidedly "fast" for her to do either.

As many Turkish gentlemen object to their women folk shopping in the town, on account of the opportunity it affords for flirtation, it is a common practice with Pera tradesmen to send their shop-girls to the harem with goods for sale, or dresses to be tried on. These girls, generally French Levantines, bright and talking in manner and appearance, some-

times catch the fancy of their customers, and it is a common fallacy of the Turk that a person gifted in one capacity must be equally so in every other, a shop girl will often be engaged as nursery governess by some semi-enlightened human anxious to educate her girl à la Franca.

Utterly unfit both as regards knowledge and character to undertake such duties, these girls impart to their pupils little beyond a slight knowledge of the French language and a taste for novels of the Zola school. The impulse to extreme flightiness which results has brought Frank education into disrepute, and checked the movement, still in its infancy, for the better instruction of girls, the Turk generally being ignorant of the world and judging by his own limited experience. The serious Mussulmans are shocked at the levity of the girls brought up in the new fashion, and perceive in it a justification of their objection to Christian teachers, while the order of the progressionists has been damped by the unforeseen consequences of haste.

To obviate this prejudice and prevent the corruption of Mussulman girls, a Normal School was founded in Stamboul in 1870 by Savfet Pasha, a polished gentleman and an accomplished scholar, who was the Minister of Public Instruction at that time. The plan was to take girls who had left the Rushdieh schools and give them a strictly orthodox education which would fit them for teachers in secondary girls' schools and for governesses in the harems of the rich.

This, however, is not the only effort that has been made to raise the standard of education. In Constantinople and some of the larger towns of the Empire secondary girls' schools have been founded. The subjects taken up in these schools are the same as in the Normal School. No European language, it will be noticed, is taught in any of the girls' schools.

The pleasures of Turkish girls are extremely simple and limited. Shut out from that limitless world of entertainment which the literature of civilized countries opens up to the European child directly she can read, with the exception of festivities in the harem, on red-letter days, her pleasures consist in an occasional picnic or accompanying her elders on the visits which occupy such a large portion of a Turkish lady's time.

On household festivals or great religious feasts wealthy people will often organize entertainments on a very elaborate scale. Gipsy dancers or a troupe of clowns with some sort of pantomime or show, are engaged for the occasion, and the neighbors, rich and poor, are invited to the performance. The Turks being exceedingly hospitable, a friend of the hostess is free to bring all her sisters and her cousins and her aunts, with their families, on such occasions. These are high days for the Turkish girl—for her elders, too—though an English child of ten or twelve would think the entertainments very poor performances indeed. The dances are at times rather graceful, and the music, when one is used to it—everything depends on your being used to it—is not always execrating; but the coarse, almost brutish humor of the pantomimes, would be decidedly distasteful to a western audience.

A more pleasant side of Turkish girl life is that which may be seen any day in early summer, at the Sweet Waters of Europe or some other favorite resort on the outskirts of Constantinople. The family will set out in the morning and spreading their rugs in some field, spend the day there doing nothing, and apparently very well contented with the occupation. The women squat on the ground with their feet under them. It is not romantic, but truth compels me to state that all Turkish girls ultimately become bandy-legged; the fine, well-made women one occasionally meets in Stamboul are mostly Circassians. A few cakes and some rahat lakkhoum or other sweet suffices for both young and old.

A stranger is invariably struck with the prematurely serious air that Turkish children wear. The elder girls do not play and run in the manner that English people expect of healthy children. They sit or stroll about, quietly and gravely, their yashmaks loosened and forming a snow-white framework which displays to advantage their complexion, as yet unspoiled by paint and powder. On the approach of a man they will hastily draw over their yashmak, not so close, however, that the stranger cannot admire their face if he has a fancy for Turkish beauty, which, though in girls

In the accompanying engraving of a Turkish maiden may be seen the fashionable yashmak and feridjeh, which, if not well adapted for walking, are distinct improvements on the thick linen facecloth and ungainly over-garment even yet affected by some plain and venerable dames. When this new-cut and coquettish costume was first remarked in carriages and caiques the Turkish Mrs. Grundy, who happened then and for several years afterward to have an ally in the Sultan Aziz's mother, raised an alarm and the authorities received instructions to crush the revolt. But Turkish ladies care little for the police, and notwithstanding one or two fanatical soldiers the fair offenders held fast to their gay plumage. The example spread like wildfire and soon reached the palace itself, where hundreds of pretty creatures speedily followed it and the struggle was virtually decided. Mrs. Grundy is beaten, and beyond an occasional idle protest tacitly admits her defeat.

Dead now is the prudish Sultana, and just as well for her peace of mind, seeing that the triumphant Turkish woman has no intention of resting satisfied with her first victory. She now proposes to establish her right to shop freely, listen to public bands and otherwise enjoy harmless privileges, and that she will eventually do so unhindered nobody acquainted with Constantinople can doubt. But it is always the few who fight the battle, the mass remaining neutral until the day is won. Than these timid ones gladly benefit by the success they have not helped to obtain.

Another illustration shows a girl in the harem, but she is too smartly attired for everyday life and evidently expects friends. Visiting forms the chief recreation in winter, but it cannot be very exciting for the girl, as she is expected to speak only when directly addressed, and is moreover, not allowed the solace of a cigarette, that indulgence being considered only proper for married women.

The picture of the Druse girl is produced to give a specimen of the head-dress, once common to all Lebanese females. The Maronites have, however, ceased to wear it since a woman when kneeling at the altar, awkwardly knocked the host out of the hands of the officiating priest.

The most highly instructed girls are, comparatively, so few in number that they hardly yet constitute a class. I refer to the daughters of certain wealthy and powerful pashas, who, having shaken off the trammels of bigotry and prejudice, educate their children in, as far as is practicable, European fashion.

These fathers send their sons abroad, and provide capable foreign governesses for the girls. In such homes, daughters, while occupants of the schoolroom, are often encouraged not to neglect muscular exercise, which is essential to healthiness of both mind and body. They walk, drive and even ride over the paternal estates.

Returning to Turkey, the boys are delighted to find their sisters sympathetic companions, and naturally seek to marry ladies of the same cultivated stamp, and so very slowly but surely the wall between harem and selamluk is being undermined.

Generally about the age of fourteen or fifteen, sometimes even earlier comes the great event of the Turkish girl's life—marriage. It is the end she has been trained for, the goal she has looked forward to, and the subject upon which she has probably consulted the gypsy fortune-tellers who frequent the harems.

Marriage is considered a civil rather than a religious ceremony, and its preliminaries, unchanged for generations, though prosaic enough according to western notions, are to the native girl filled with romance, and there is certainly one thing to be said for her view of the matter, for in all probability, since neither of the parties most concerned has an opportunity of judging the other beforehand, the fancy untrammelled, by facts, is free to range the field of speculation as to what the coming spouse will be like.

As a matter of fact, the girl very seldom has a voice in the selection of her husband. The mother, or some other female relative of the young man who contemplates matrimony, having discovered a suitable maiden, goes in state to ask her hand. The marriage is then negotiated by friends appointed by the girl's parents on the one side and the man on the other. Such at least is the

proceeding in the great majority of betrothals, but here again the leaders of progress are anxious to introduce changes. Their efforts have not yet, however, made sufficient impression on Turkish life to check to any appreciable extent the practice of arranging matches without reference to the young lady's tastes and perhaps wishes.—English Illustrated Magazine.

An Americanized Zulu. Among the queer odds and ends of humanity that have lodged in New York none is queerer than a certain Zulu who may be seen any morning at the Court street station of the Kings County Elevated road, where he now pursues the peaceful occupation of porter. This gentleman may be recognized from other Africans by a huge topknot of natural wool which began to grow many years ago in his native land. He also wears a

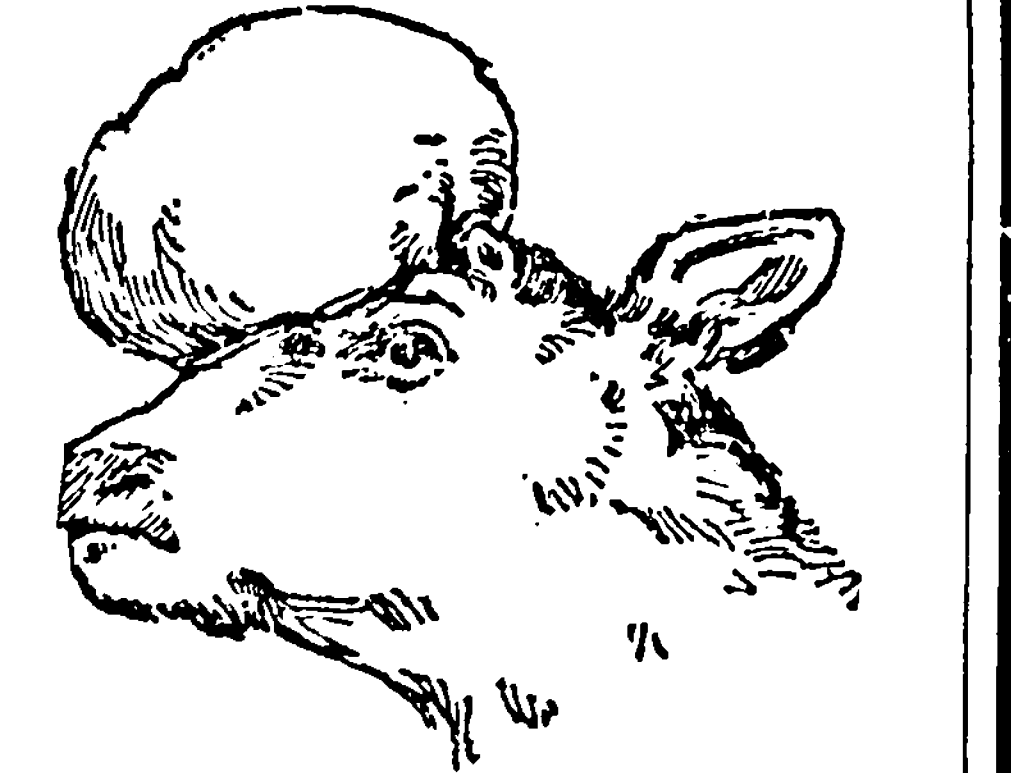


HE IS CIVILIZED. pair of large goggles, through which his eyes gaze with an appearance of great restfulness.

The Zulu is put down on the pay-rolls of the company as Thomas Murphy. When he is at home in Zululand he is called Quongo Perceirah. Mr. Murphy says he was born in Gilou in 1850. He came to this country with Chief Two Strike and was exhibited by Barnum for several years as a native warrior, which he was. He also whistled.

He says that in his native dress, with an assegai in his hand, he is imposing to see. In the course of his wanderings he came upon an American colored woman, whom he loved and by whom he was loved with a passion all too fierce for lasting. They separated, but not before he had got a good vocabulary of English words. Of the nine years of his living away from Zululand six were spent in museums. The last three years Mr. Murphy has earned his living by the sweat of his brow.—Chicago News.

A Huge Ball on a Deer's Head. The queer deer whose head is shown here was shot in a forest in Bohemia not



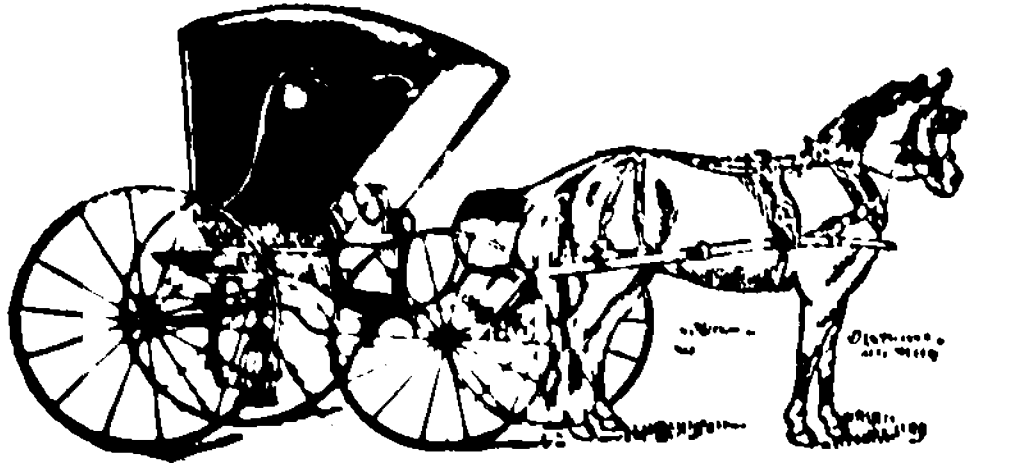
long ago. It had a huge ball of bone, or horn, on its forehead in the place of antlers.

Mr. Nathan Harris, of Rich Valley Va., has a daughter 19 years old who is only 2 feet 10 inches in height and weighs just 40½ pounds. She is well proportioned and intelligent, and her hair sweeps the floor when she stands erect.

An inventive genius in Brooklyn has patented an apparatus for automatically making tea or coffee.

SAFETY LANTERN HOLDER

Holds Any Ordinary Lantern.



CAN BE APPLIED

To Anything on Wheels.

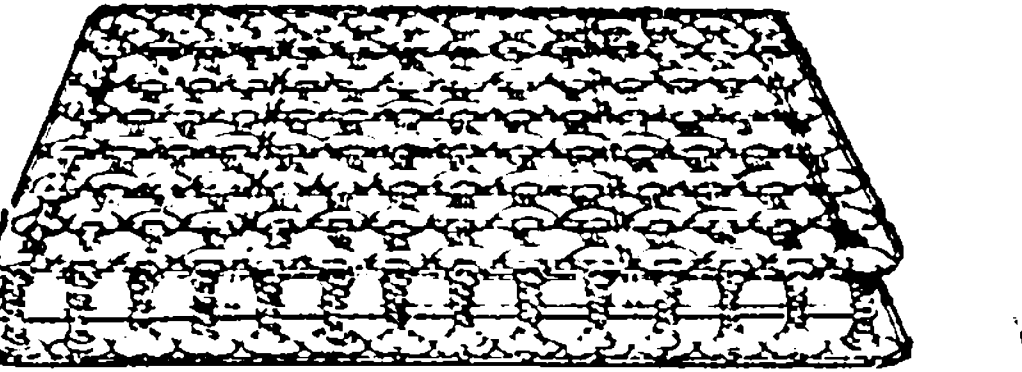
ITS ADVANTAGES ARE: The light being under the wagon is kept out of driver's eyes and thrown ahead of the horse, just where it is needed. Allows rapid driving on darkest night and warns approaching vehicles. Holds any common low priced lantern. Does not disfigure when not in use and above all it only costs \$1.00.

Sent prepaid by mail on receipt of price.

The Safety Lantern Holder Co.,

207 Smith's Wharf, - - BALTIMORE, MD.

THE IDEAL SPRING BED.



MARVEL OF COMFORT. Dealer's Champion.

A Luxury. Has No Peer.

AS novel features exceedingly valuable in a spring bed and the testimony of all dealers who have handled it is that IT STANDS AT THE HEAD.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT.

FOSTER BROS., Utica, N. Y.

"IRON IS KING"

Brown's IRON AND QUININE Bitters

IS THE KING OF TONICS! IRON FOR THE BLOOD. QUININE FOR THE NERVES. GENTLE FOR THE STOMACH.

BLOOD MAKER AND NERVE STRENGTHENER.

BEST BITTERS ever offered the public and a thoroughly reliable tonic and health restorer and cannot fail to give tone and vigor to the whole system by purifying the blood, strengthening the bones, muscles and nerves, and restoring in a wonderful degree the health and vigor of youth.

EVERY BOTTLE WARRANTED.

PRICE \$1.00.

M. K. Brown & Co.,

BURLINGTON, VT.

CUSHION TIRE QUADRAV

NE PLUS ULTRA OF CYCLES.

Stops vibration. Saves Machine. Eases Rider. Will not slip. Rides rough roads. The lastest years. ANY THREE SOLID TIRES.

THE QUADRAV CUSHION OUTLASTS ANY OTHER CONSTRUCTION.

A MODEL MATERIAL AND FINISH.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue and price list.

Strong & Green Cycle Mfg. Co., 707-09 Arch St., PHILADELPHIA.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE

McTEAR FLAX ROOFING CO'S. STOCK

Held in the treasury is offered to the public at par; an exceptional opportunity for investment.

The wonderful 25 year record of Mr. McTear's Roofing in America and abroad and its remarkable qualities insures instant success to the enterprise, while the utilization of a heretofore waste product permits large and unusual profits.

The Capital stock is \$150,000 divided into 15,000 shares of \$10 each, non-assessable.

Send for Prospectus and full Particulars,

ADDRESS JAS. E. POPE, JR., 292 PEARL ST., NEW YORK.



A TURKISH GIRL OF THE WEALTHY CLASS.



AN ARAB DOMESTIC.



A DRUSE GIRL.

and young women sometimes very attractive, is too frequently of the half-bred Tartar type, lacking intelligence and refinement.

THE ITEM

NEW OXFORD, PA.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 20, 1891.

James, William and Robert Meachem, brothers, living in Stratford, Conn., have received word from England that by the death of another brother's widow they are heirs to an estate of \$6,000,000. The widow died childless and the fortune reverted by her husband's will to his six brothers. The whereabouts of three of the brothers is unknown.

SPECIMEN CASES.—S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with neuralgia and rheumatism, his stomach was disordered, his liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well.

John Speaker, Catawba, Ohio, had five large fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely.

Sold at J. W. Dicks's Drug Store.

A German butcher by the name of Brueggemann attempted suicide at his home in New York by cutting his wrists and showing a spoon down his throat.

Now Try This.—It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a cough, cold or any trouble with the throat, chest or lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be refunded. Sufferers from la grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at J. W. Dicks's drug store. Large size 50c. and \$1.

The new town of Kensington, 20 miles north of Pittsburg, was visited by a cyclone and heavy rain storm on Tuesday night. A number of dwellings in course of erection were completely wrecked.

A FATAL MISTAKE.—Physicians make no more fatal mistake than when they inform patients that nervous heart troubles come from the stomach and are of little consequence. Dr. Franklin Miles, the noted Indiana specialist, has proven the contrary in his new book on "Heart and Nervous Diseases," which may be had free at J. W. Dicks's, who guarantees and recommends Dr. Miles's unequalled New Heart Cure, which has the largest sale of any remedy in the world. It cures nervous and organic heart disease, short breath, fluttering, pain or tenderness in the side, arm or shoulder, irregular pulse, fainting, smothering, dropsy, etc. His Restorative Nerve cures headache, fits, etc.

An Ohio lady claims to have in her possession a pair of pink hose, which was once worn by Queen Elizabeth, of England.

Henry Mosensberry, of Metal, Franklin county, last week shot a buck deer that weighed, after being cleaned, 174 pounds.

How to Succeed.—This is the great problem of life which few satisfactorily solve. Some fail because of poor health, others want of luck, but the majority from deficient grit—want of nerve. They are nervous, irresolute, changeable, easily get the blues, and "take the spirits down to keep the spirits up," thus wasting time, money, opportunity and nerve force. There is nothing like the Restorative Nerve, discovered by the great specialist, Dr. Miles, to cure all nervous diseases, as headache, the blues, nervous prostration, sleeplessness, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, fits, and hysteria. Trial bottles and fine book of testimonials free at J. W. Dicks.

Mrs. Abraham Beiger, Salisbury, Lancaster county, has a twelve-toed baby that was born with one big tooth in its upper jaw.

The Lutheran brick parsonage at Hummelstown, was moved bodily up hill 400 or 500 feet without the loosening of a brick.

TWO VALUABLE FRIENDS.—1. A physician cannot always be had. Rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains, bruises, and burns occur often and sometimes when least expected. Keep handy the friend of many households and the destroyer of all pain, the famous Red Flag Oil, 25c.

2. Many a precious life could be saved that is being racked to death with terrible cough. Secure a good night's rest by investing 25 cents for a bottle of Pan-Tina, the great remedy for coughs, colds and consumption. Trial bottles of Pan-Tina free at J. W. BARNITZ'S drug store.

Henry Leek, of Hockundaqua, ate 300 raw oysters to Hugh Jenkins' 250 in a match.

A wreck occurred on the Illinois Central Railroad, Wednesday, near Medina, Tenn., a south bound passenger train running into a north bound freight. Four trainmen were killed.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.—The Best Salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, tetter, salt rheum, fever sores, chapped hands, ulcers, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. W. Dicks.

Sixteen large ears of corn on a single stalk, rewarded farmer Hiram M. Anders, of Worcester, Montgomery county.

A stable in which General Washington kept his horse at Oley, and the old-st barn in Berks county, was burned on Friday night.

On George Bachmann's farm near West Point, Chester Co., a shellbark fell from the top of a tree and struck a chicken on the top of its head, killing it instantly.

MILES' NERVE AND LIVER PILLS.—An important discovery. They act on the liver, stomach and bowels through the nerves. A new principle. They speedily cure biliousness, bad taste, torpid liver pills and constipation. Splendid for men, women, children. Smallest, mildest, surest. 50 doses for 25c. Sample free at Dicks's drug store.

MCSHERRYSTOWN BOROUGH ORDINANCES.

ORDINANCE No. 40.—Ordaining First Street Extension.

Be it enacted and ordained by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of McSherrystown and it is hereby enacted and ordained by authority of the same, That the street known as First Street be extended from the North side of North Alley, to be 35 feet in width, running North 11 degrees, west 45 feet, to the centre of the proposed North Street extension, through lands of S. G. Snelinger and Sisters of St. Joseph.

Enacted and ordained this 4th day of November, A. D. 1891. C. D. SMITH, Burgess.

Attest—F. N. WEAVER, Sec'y.

ORDINANCE No. 41.—Ordaining North Street Extension.

Be it enacted and ordained by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of McSherrystown and it is hereby enacted and ordained by authority of the same, That the street known as North Street be extended on the East from the centre of First Street, to be 35 feet in width, and running North 6 1/2 degrees, East 70 feet to Second Street, through lands of Sisters of St. Joseph, Matthias Ginter, Lewis Kitchner and John S. Brady.

Enacted and ordained this 4th day of November, A. D. 1891. C. D. SMITH, Burgess.

Attest—F. N. WEAVER, Sec'y.

ORDINANCE No. 42.—Ordaining Church Street Alley.

Be it enacted and ordained by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of McSherrystown and it is hereby enacted and ordained by authority of the same, That an Alley 10 feet wide to be known as Church Street Alley to run from the North side of North Alley running parallel with Second Street, through lands of V. O'Boyle, and along lands of Edward Sherb, John Hipp, A. Little, S. Weaver, and Jos. Chambers, North 17 degrees West 135 feet to North Street, thence crossing North Street and running through lands of V. O'Boyle and along lands of Edward Sherb, Wm. Weaver, Jos. Groff, Jos. Kaehler, N. Noel, E. Martin, Geo. Miller, Es. Kretsch, Jos. Straub, Catharine Bucher, John Fink, Jos. Lawrence, F. N. Weaver, Mary Storm, Agnes Wilt, S. J. Johns, and Casper Krehbs, 141 feet North 17 degrees West to Borough limit.

Enacted and ordained this 4th day of November, A. D. 1891. C. D. SMITH, Burgess.

Attest—F. N. WEAVER, Sec'y.

ORDINANCE No. 43.—Ordaining Boundary Alley.

Be it enacted and ordained by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of McSherrystown and it is hereby enacted and ordained by authority of the same, That an Alley 10 feet wide to be known as Boundary Alley to run from Church Street Alley through lands of V. O'Boyle, North 64 degrees East 331 feet to Third Street.

Enacted and ordained this 4th day of November, A. D. 1891. C. D. SMITH, Burgess.

Attest—F. N. WEAVER, Sec'y.

ORDINANCE No. 44.—Ordaining Third Street.

Be it enacted and ordained by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of McSherrystown and it is hereby enacted and ordained by authority of the same, That a street to be known as Third Street to be 35 feet in width, beginning at a stone at the line between lands of V. O'Boyle and Joseph V. Stambaugh, thence running through lands of V. O'Boyle and Joseph V. Stambaugh, North 38 degrees East 500 feet to North Street, thence crossing North Street and running South 19 degrees East 440 feet 6 inches to a stone at side of Main Street through lands of Jos. V. Stambaugh and V. O'Boyle to Main Street.

Enacted and ordained this 4th day of November, A. D. 1891. C. D. SMITH, Burgess.

Attest—F. N. WEAVER, Sec'y.

ORDINANCE No. 45.—Ordaining Cherry Alley.

Be it enacted and ordained by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of McSherrystown and it is hereby enacted and ordained by authority of the same, That an Alley to be known as Cherry Alley beginning at Church Street Alley 125 feet North of North Street to be 18 feet in width running North 50 1/2 degrees East 285 feet to Sixth Street through lands of V. O'Boyle, Joseph and Sarah Stambaugh, M. Snider, F. N. Smith, P. P. Smith, G. Cramer, Mary A. Smith and C. D. Smith.

Enacted and ordained this 4th day of November, A. D. 1891. C. D. SMITH, Burgess.

Attest—F. N. WEAVER, Sec'y.

ORDINANCE No. 46.—Ordaining Cherry Alley.

Be it enacted and ordained by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of McSherrystown and it is hereby enacted and ordained by authority of the same, That an Alley to be known as Cherry Alley beginning at Church Street Alley 125 feet North of North Street to be 18 feet in width running North 50 1/2 degrees East 285 feet to Sixth Street through lands of V. O'Boyle, Joseph and Sarah Stambaugh, M. Snider, F. N. Smith, P. P. Smith, G. Cramer, Mary A. Smith and C. D. Smith.

Enacted and ordained this 4th day of November, A. D. 1891. C. D. SMITH, Burgess.

Attest—F. N. WEAVER, Sec'y.

ORDINANCE No. 47.—Ordaining Cherry Alley.

Be it enacted and ordained by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of McSherrystown and it is hereby enacted and ordained by authority of the same, That an Alley to be known as Cherry Alley beginning at Church Street Alley 125 feet North of North Street to be 18 feet in width running North 50 1/2 degrees East 285 feet to Sixth Street through lands of V. O'Boyle, Joseph and Sarah Stambaugh, M. Snider, F. N. Smith, P. P. Smith, G. Cramer, Mary A. Smith and C. D. Smith.

Enacted and ordained this 4th day of November, A. D. 1891. C. D. SMITH, Burgess.

Attest—F. N. WEAVER, Sec'y.

ORDINANCE No. 48.—Ordaining Cherry Alley.

Be it enacted and ordained by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of McSherrystown and it is hereby enacted and ordained by authority of the same, That an Alley to be known as Cherry Alley beginning at Church Street Alley 125 feet North of North Street to be 18 feet in width running North 50 1/2 degrees East 285 feet to Sixth Street through lands of V. O'Boyle, Joseph and Sarah Stambaugh, M. Snider, F. N. Smith, P. P. Smith, G. Cramer, Mary A. Smith and C. D. Smith.

Enacted and ordained this 4th day of November, A. D. 1891. C. D. SMITH, Burgess.

Attest—F. N. WEAVER, Sec'y.

ORDINANCE No. 49.—Ordaining Cherry Alley.

Be it enacted and ordained by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of McSherrystown and it is hereby enacted and ordained by authority of the same, That an Alley to be known as Cherry Alley beginning at Church Street Alley 125 feet North of North Street to be 18 feet in width running North 50 1/2 degrees East 285 feet to Sixth Street through lands of V. O'Boyle, Joseph and Sarah Stambaugh, M. Snider, F. N. Smith, P. P. Smith, G. Cramer, Mary A. Smith and C. D. Smith.

Enacted and ordained this 4th day of November, A. D. 1891. C. D. SMITH, Burgess.

Attest—F. N. WEAVER, Sec'y.

ORDINANCE No. 50.—Ordaining Cherry Alley.

Be it enacted and ordained by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of McSherrystown and it is hereby enacted and ordained by authority of the same, That an Alley to be known as Cherry Alley beginning at Church Street Alley 125 feet North of North Street to be 18 feet in width running North 50 1/2 degrees East 285 feet to Sixth Street through lands of V. O'Boyle, Joseph and Sarah Stambaugh, M. Snider, F. N. Smith, P. P. Smith, G. Cramer, Mary A. Smith and C. D. Smith.

Enacted and ordained this 4th day of November, A. D. 1891. C. D. SMITH, Burgess.

Attest—F. N. WEAVER, Sec'y.

ORDINANCE No. 51.—Ordaining Cherry Alley.

Be it enacted and ordained by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of McSherrystown and it is hereby enacted and ordained by authority of the same, That an Alley to be known as Cherry Alley beginning at Church Street Alley 125 feet North of North Street to be 18 feet in width running North 50 1/2 degrees East 285 feet to Sixth Street through lands of V. O'Boyle, Joseph and Sarah Stambaugh, M. Snider, F. N. Smith, P. P. Smith, G. Cramer, Mary A. Smith and C. D. Smith.

Enacted and ordained this 4th day of November, A. D. 1891. C. D. SMITH, Burgess.

Attest—F. N. WEAVER, Sec'y.

GRAIN and PRODUCE.

The undersigned, having purchased the warehouse on PITT STREET, NEW OXFORD, PA., he will buy all kinds of GRAIN, such as Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Clover and Timothy Seed, Hay and Straw, &c. Will also keep a full stock of FLOUR, FEEDS, SALT, &c.

LUMBER AND COAL.

The Lumber and Coal business will be continued as heretofore, with a full stock of all kinds of Lumber and Coal, which will be sold at bottom prices. Thankful for the liberal patronage given me in the past, I will endeavor to merit a continuance of the same.

A. SKEELY.

—GO TO—

J. H. WATSON,

Littlestown, Pa., for your

MONUMENTS, &c.

I am at all times prepared to furnish the most beautiful MONUMENTS, TOMBS, STONES, LINTELS, DOOR SILLS, &c., at Bargains.

My work extends all through Carroll and Frederick counties, Md., and Adams and York counties, Pa. I guarantee my prices and work to suit all persons; call and examine and satisfy yourself. All orders promptly attended to. Work delivered free. Yards on Frederick Street, Littlestown, Pa.

E. G. LOUGH'S

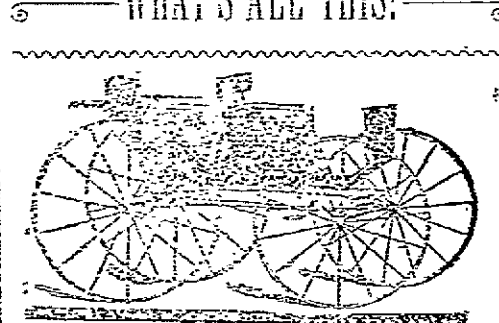
MARBLE YARD

opposite the Reformed church,

New Oxford, - Penn'a.

All kinds of Grave Work furnished as cheap as the cheapest, in the latest styles and of the best material. Monuments made a specialty. Persons wishing anything in his line are invited to call and examine his samples before purchasing elsewhere.

—WHAT'S ALL THIS?—



BOND & CO.,

have constantly on hand a number of

the handsomest, finest and best made

Buggies and Carriages,

to be had in the county, and their

prices are below the lowest, considering

the quality of work. All work

guaranteed. Repairing of all

kinds done promptly and satisfaction

guaranteed. Shops on corner High

and Bolton Sts., New Oxford, Pa.

TAGS,

CARDS,

DODGERS,

CIRCULARS,

ENVELOPES,

SALE BILLS,

PAMPHLETS,

BILL HEADS,

INVITATIONS,

STATEMENTS,

NOTE HEADS,

PROGRAMMES.

or anything furnished by a Printing

Office, printed in a neat and clear style

at the Item Job Printing Office. Our

prices are the lowest. TRY US!

We guarantee satisfaction. Orders by

mail promptly attended to.

—

THE ITEM,

as an advertising medium, cannot be

excelled in the county. An investment

of a small sum in an advertisement in

its columns will bring in big returns.

Try it and be convinced of its merits.

—

As a Family Newspaper, THE ITEM

takes the lead in this county. Subscription,

\$1.00 per year, in advance. Three

months for 25 cents. Send for a sample

copy.

G. A. KLINGEL,

—FASHIONABLE—

BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Shampooing and dyeing done in the finest

style. Razors honed and put in order at lowest

rates. Saloon on Hanover street, next door to O. A. Smith's grocery, New Oxford.

CARVER & LITTLE,

Merchant Tailors! Ready-made Clothing

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Dry Goods, Notions, Carpets, Oil Carpets, Feathers, Hats, Caps, &c.

We have now the handsomest line of imported Trousers, Cheviots, Thibet cloths, Tricots, Corkcrews, Diagonal and Fancy Worsteds, Scotch Suits, &c., ever shown in this market. A big lot of Men's, Boys' and Children's Hats—nobby styles. An immense stock of Children's, Boys', Youths' and Men's ready-made Suits, (with all pants lined.) Remember these suits are our own make and are well sewed. The largest stock of black and colored Henrietta Cloth in Hanover at lowest market prices. A big lot of all-wool Blankets, which we will sell at a sacrifice. We cordially invite all to examine our goods and compare prices.

CARVER & LITTLE.

Broadway & Fountain Square, HANOVER, PA.

A GREAT FIRE SALE!

THE BALANCE OF STOCK slightly damaged by smoke and water from the fire of Tuesday, Sept. 29th, will be sold at one-third regular price. The stock comprises a full line of

NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,

Freshly bought for the coming season, viz:

Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Rubber Goods, Hats,

Caps, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings, &c.

COME EARLY AND GET FIRST CHOICE.

D. Garner

Cor. York and Abbotstown Sts., Hanover, Pa.

LADIES' COATS.

Our stock of Ladies' Coats fully surpasses in attractiveness that of

any previous season. All the latest styles, and the best goods—Call

and see them.

OVERCOATS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Our Fall and Winter stock of Overcoats and Ready-made Clothing

are open for your inspection. It is a very fine and large line, and

we shall feel proud to show them to you. You'll always find our

prices right at the bottom.

SHEELY & BRO.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

FRESH EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

Jersey Sweet Potatoes always on hand.

A FULL LINE OF

Groceries & Fresh Meats,

AT

Theo. H. Warner's Red Front Grocery.

FOUNDED IN 1854 by the present executive—27 YEARS of continuous and successful management—increased annual attendance—Now occupying four buildings—Stands unrivaled in facilities for educating YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN for success in life. In deciding upon a school for their children, PARENTS should send them to THE BEST, because it pays. It may require the expenditure of a few dollars more at first, but it will prove the cheapest in the end. CHEAP tuition is very dear, because it means cheap teachers, cheap surroundings, inferior facilities, and offers NO opportunities for securing POSITIONS for its pupils and graduates. This Institution, owing to its HIGH standard of excellence, has placed in desirable positions more young men and women from Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, than all similar institutions combined. Catalogue and particulars mailed on application.

Address, W. H. SADLER, President, and Founder; or F. A. SADLER, Secretary.

BUSINESS COLLEGE, 6, 8, 10 & 12 N. Charles St., BALTIMORE, MD.

S. Morgan Smith, Sons & Co.'s

Snow

CHEAPER than the cheapest!

Drift

Better than the best!

Flour!

Has immense sales wherever introduced. Try it! For sale at

O. A. SMITH'S

FAMILY GROCERY

New Oxford, Pa.

The highest cash will be paid for

prime grain, delivered at the mill near

East Berlin, Pa.

J. M. MARTIN,

—RISHTOWN, PA.

has a full line of Men's and Boys'

SHIRTS,

COLLARS, TIES,

SUSPENDERS, &c.

Ladies' Velvet and Leather Belts,

A Bargain in Ladies' Black Silk Mitts,

THE ITEM

NEW OXFORD, PA.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 20, 1891.

James, William and Robert Meacham, brothers, living in Stratford, Conn., have received word from England that by the death of another brother's widow they are heirs to an estate of \$8,000,000. The widow died childless and the fortune reverted by her husband's will to his six brothers. The whereabouts of three of the brothers is unknown.

SPECIMEN CASES.—S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with neuralgia and rheumatism, his stomach was disordered, his liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, Ohio, had five large fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely.

Sold at J. W. Dick's Drug Store.

A German butcher by the name of Brueggeman attempted suicide at his home in New York by cutting his wrists and showing a spoon down his throat.

Now Try This.—It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a cough, cold or any trouble with the throat, chest or lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be refunded. Sufferers from la grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at J. W. Dick's drug store. Sarge size 50c. and \$1.

The new town of Kensington, 20 miles north of Pittsburgh, was visited by a cyclone and heavy rain storm on Tuesday night. A number of dwellings in course of erection were completely wrecked.

A FATAL MISTAKE.—Physicians make no more fatal mistake than when they inform patients that nervous heart troubles come from the stomach and are of little consequence. Dr. Franklin Miles, the noted Indiana specialist, has proven the contrary in his new book on "Heart and Nervous Diseases," which may be had free at J. W. Dick's, who guarantees and recommends Dr. Miles's unequalled New Heart Cure, which has the largest sale of any remedy in the world. It cures nervous and organic heart disease, short breath, fluttering, pain or tenderness in the side, arm or shoulder, irregular pulse, fainting, smothering, dropsy, etc. His Restorative Nervine cures headache, fits, etc.

An Ohio lady claims to have in her possession a pair of pink hose, which was once worn by Queen Elizabeth, of England.

Henry Mosenberry, of Metal, Franklin county, last week shot a buck deer that weighed, after being cleaned, 174 pounds.

How to Succeed.—This is the great problem of life which few satisfactorily solve. Some fail because of poor health, others want of luck, but the majority from deficient grit—want of nerve. They are nervous, irresolute, changeable, easily get the blues, and "take the spirits down to keep the spirits up," thus wasting time, money, opportunity and nerve force. There is nothing like the Restorative Nervine, discovered by the great specialist, Dr. Miles, to cure all nervous diseases, as headache, the blues, nervous prostration, sleeplessness, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, fits, and hysteria. Trial bottles and fine book of testimonials free by J. W. Dick's.

Mrs. Abraham Boiger, Salisbury, Lancaster county, has a twelve-toed baby that was born with one big tooth in its upper jaw.

The Lutheran brick parsonage at Hummelstown, was moved bodily up hill 400 or 500 feet without the loosening of a brick.

TWO VALUABLE FRIENDS.—1. A physician cannot always be had. Rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains, bruises, and burns occur often and sometimes when least expected. Keep handy the friend of many households and the destroyer of all pain, the famous Red Flag Oil, 25 cts.

2. Many a precious life could be saved that is being racked to death with that terrible cough. Secure a good night's rest by investing 25 cents for a bottle of Pan-Tina, the great remedy for coughs, colds and consumption. Trial bottles of Pan-Tina free at J. W. BARNITZ's drug store.

Henry Leek, of Hockundaqua, ate 300 raw oysters to Hugh Jenkins' 250 in a match.

A wreck occurred on the Illinois Central Railroad, Wednesday, near Medina, Tenn., a south bound passenger train running into a north bound freight. Four trainmen were killed.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.—The Best Salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, letter, salt rheum, fever sores, chapped hands, ulcers, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. W. Dick's.

Sixteen large ears of corn on a single stalk, rewarded farmer Hiram M. Anders, of Worcester, Montgomery county.

A stable in which General Washington kept his horse at Oley, and the oldest barn in Berks county, was burned on Friday night.

On George Bachmann's farm near West Point, Chester Co., a shellbark fell from the top of a tree and struck a chicken on the top of its head, killing it instantly.

MILES' NERVE AND LIVER PILLS.—An important discovery. They act on the liver, stomach and bowels through the nerves. A new principle. They speedily cure biliousness, bad taste, torpid liver pills and constipation. Splendid for men, women, children. Smallest, mildest, surest. 50 doses for 25c. Sample free at Dick's drug store.

McSHERRYSTOWN BOROUGH ORDINANCES.

ORDINANCE No. 40.—Ordaining First Street Extension.

Be it enacted and ordained by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of McSherrystown, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, That the street known as First Street be extended from the North side of North Alley, to be 48 feet in width, running North 11 degrees, west 348 feet, to the center of the proposed North Street extension, through lands of S. G. Sueringer and Sisters of St. Joseph.

Enacted and ordained this 4th day of November, A. D. 1891. G. D. SMITH, Burgess.

Attest—F. X. WEAVER, Sec'y.

ORDINANCE No. 41.—Ordaining North Street Extension.

Be it enacted and ordained by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of McSherrystown and it is hereby enacted and ordained by authority of the same, That the street known as North Street be extended from the East from the center of First Street, to be 48 feet in width, and running North 63 1/2 degrees, East 700 feet to Second Street, through lands of Sisters of St. Joseph, Matthias Ginter, Lewis Krichen and John S. Brady.

Enacted and ordained this 4th day of November, A. D. 1891. G. D. SMITH, Burgess.

Attest—F. X. WEAVER, Sec'y.

ORDINANCE No. 42.—Ordaining Church Street Alley.

Be it enacted and ordained by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of McSherrystown and it is hereby enacted and ordained by authority of the same, That an Alley 16 feet wide to be known as Church Street Alley to run from the North side of North Alley running parallel with Second street through lands of V. O'Boyle, and along lands of Edward Shorb, John Hipp, A. Little, S. Weaver, and Jos. Chambers, North 17 degrees West 183 feet to North Street, thence crossing North Street and running through lands of V. O'Boyle and along lands of Edward Shorb, Wm. Weaver, Jno. Graft, Jos. Kaehler, N. Noel, F. Martin, Geo. Miller, Ig. Krebs, Jas. Strasbaugh, Catharine Bucher, Jno. Fink, Jos. Lawrence, F. X. Weaver, Mary Storm, Agnes Wilt, S. I. Johns, and Casper Krebs, 741 feet North 17 degrees West to Borough limit.

Enacted and ordained this 4th day of November, A. D. 1891. G. D. SMITH, Burgess.

Attest—F. X. WEAVER, Sec'y.

ORDINANCE No. 43.—Ordaining Boundary Alley.

Be it enacted and ordained by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of McSherrystown and it is hereby enacted and ordained by authority of the same, That an Alley 16 feet wide to be known as Boundary Alley to run from Church Street Alley through lands of V. O'Boyle, North 64 degrees East 331 feet to Third street.

Enacted and ordained this 4th day of November, A. D. 1891. G. D. SMITH, Burgess.

Attest—F. X. WEAVER, Sec'y.

ORDINANCE No. 44.—Ordaining Third Street.

Be it enacted and ordained by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of McSherrystown and it is hereby enacted and ordained by authority of the same, That a street to be known as Third Street to be 48 feet in width, beginning at a stone at the line between lands of V. O'Boyle and Joseph V. Stambaugh, thence running through lands of V. O'Boyle and Joseph V. Stambaugh South 18 degrees East 582 feet to North street, thence crossing North street and running South 19 degrees East 440 feet 6 inches to a stone at side of Main street through lands of Jos. V. Stambaugh and V. O'Boyle to Main street.

Enacted and ordained this 4th day of November, A. D. 1891. G. D. SMITH, Burgess.

Attest—F. X. WEAVER, Sec'y.

ORDINANCE No. 45.—Ordaining Cherry Alley.

Be it enacted and ordained by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of McSherrystown and it is hereby enacted and ordained by authority of the same, That an Alley to be known as Cherry Alley beginning at Church Street Alley 143 feet North of North street to be 16 feet in width running North 5 1/2 degrees East 2805 feet to Sixth Street through lands of V. O'Boyle, Joseph and Samuel Strasbaugh, M. Sauffer, F. X. Smith, F. P. Small, G. Crumer, Mary A. Smith and C. D. Smith.

Enacted and ordained this 4th day of November, A. D. 1891. G. D. SMITH, Burgess.

Attest—F. X. WEAVER, Sec'y.

ORDINANCE No. 46.—Ordaining

Cherry Alley.

Be it enacted and ordained by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of McSherrystown and it is hereby enacted and ordained by authority of the same, That an Alley to be known as Cherry Alley beginning at Church Street Alley 143 feet North of North street to be 16 feet in width running North 5 1/2 degrees East 2805 feet to Sixth Street through lands of V. O'Boyle, Joseph and Samuel Strasbaugh, M. Sauffer, F. X. Smith, F. P. Small, G. Crumer, Mary A. Smith and C. D. Smith.

Enacted and ordained this 4th day of November, A. D. 1891. G. D. SMITH, Burgess.

Attest—F. X. WEAVER, Sec'y.

ORDINANCE No. 47.—Ordaining

Cherry Alley.

Be it enacted and ordained by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of McSherrystown and it is hereby enacted and ordained by authority of the same, That an Alley to be known as Cherry Alley beginning at Church Street Alley 143 feet North of North street to be 16 feet in width running North 5 1/2 degrees East 2805 feet to Sixth Street through lands of V. O'Boyle, Joseph and Samuel Strasbaugh, M. Sauffer, F. X. Smith, F. P. Small, G. Crumer, Mary A. Smith and C. D. Smith.

Enacted and ordained this 4th day of November, A. D. 1891. G. D. SMITH, Burgess.

Attest—F. X. WEAVER, Sec'y.

ORDINANCE No. 48.—Ordaining

Cherry Alley.

Be it enacted and ordained by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of McSherrystown and it is hereby enacted and ordained by authority of the same, That an Alley to be known as Cherry Alley beginning at Church Street Alley 143 feet North of North street to be 16 feet in width running North 5 1/2 degrees East 2805 feet to Sixth Street through lands of V. O'Boyle, Joseph and Samuel Strasbaugh, M. Sauffer, F. X. Smith, F. P. Small, G. Crumer, Mary A. Smith and C. D. Smith.

Enacted and ordained this 4th day of November, A. D. 1891. G. D. SMITH, Burgess.

Attest—F. X. WEAVER, Sec'y.

ORDINANCE No. 49.—Ordaining

Cherry Alley.

Be it enacted and ordained by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of McSherrystown and it is hereby enacted and ordained by authority of the same, That an Alley to be known as Cherry Alley beginning at Church Street Alley 143 feet North of North street to be 16 feet in width running North 5 1/2 degrees East 2805 feet to Sixth Street through lands of V. O'Boyle, Joseph and Samuel Strasbaugh, M. Sauffer, F. X. Smith, F. P. Small, G. Crumer, Mary A. Smith and C. D. Smith.

Enacted and ordained this 4th day of November, A. D. 1891. G. D. SMITH, Burgess.

Attest—F. X. WEAVER, Sec'y.

ORDINANCE No. 50.—Ordaining

Cherry Alley.

Be it enacted and ordained by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of McSherrystown and it is hereby enacted and ordained by authority of the same, That an Alley to be known as Cherry Alley beginning at Church Street Alley 143 feet North of North street to be 16 feet in width running North 5 1/2 degrees East 2805 feet to Sixth Street through lands of V. O'Boyle, Joseph and Samuel Strasbaugh, M. Sauffer, F. X. Smith, F. P. Small, G. Crumer, Mary A. Smith and C. D. Smith.

Enacted and ordained this 4th day of November, A. D. 1891. G. D. SMITH, Burgess.

Attest—F. X. WEAVER, Sec'y.

GRAIN and PRODUCE.

The undersigned, having purchased the warehouse on PITT STREET, NEW OXFORD, PA., he will buy all kinds of GRAIN, such as Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Clover and Timothy Seed, Hay and Straw, &c. Will also keep a full stock of FLOUR, FEEDS, SALT, &c.

LUMBER AND COAL.

The Lumber and Coal business will be continued as heretofore, with a full stock of all kinds of Lumber and Coal, which will be sold at bottom prices. Thankful for the liberal patronage given me in the past, I will endeavor to merit a continuance of the same

A. SNEELY.

GO TO—

J. H. WAT.

Littlestown, Pa., for your

MONUMENTS, &c.

I am at all times prepared to furnish the most beautiful MONUMENTS, TOMBS, STONES, LINTELS, DOOR SILLS, &c., at Bargains.

My work extends all through Carroll and Frederick counties, Md., and Adams and York counties, Pa. I guarantee my prices and work to suit all persons; call and examine and satisfy yourself. All orders promptly attended to. Work delivered free. Yards on Frederick Street, Littlestown, Pa.

E. G. LOUGH'S

MARBLE YARD

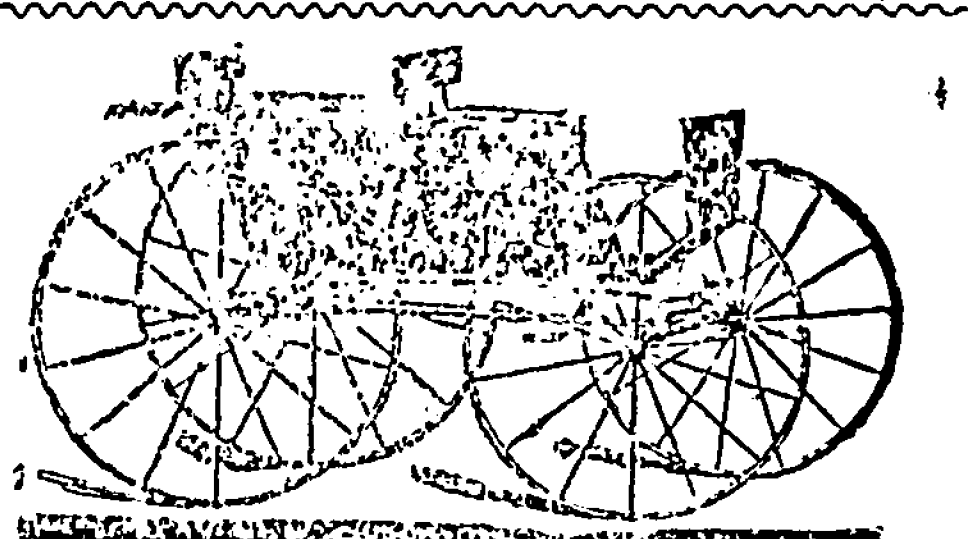
opposite the Reformed church,

New Oxford, - Penn'a.

All kinds of Grave Work furnished as cheap as the cheapest, in the latest styles and of the best material. Monument makers a specialty. Persons wishing anything in his line are invited to call and examine his samples before purchasing elsewhere.

23 April 1891.

WHAT'S ALL THIS?



BOND & CO.,

have constantly on hand a number of the handsomest, finest and best made

Buggies and Carriages,

to be had in the county, and their prices are below the lowest, considering the quality of work. All work guaranteed.

Repairing of all kinds done promptly and satisfaction guaranteed. Shops on corner High and Bolton Sts., New Oxford, Pa.

TACS,

CARDS,

DOGGERS,

CIRCULARS,

ENVELOPES,

SALE BILLS,

PAMPHLETS,

BILL HEADS,

INVITATIONS,

STATEMENTS,

NOTE HEADS,

PROGRAMMES,

or anything furnished by a Printing Office, printed in a neat and clean style at the Item Job Printing Office. Our prices are the lowest. TRY US!

We guarantee satisfaction. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

THE ITEM,

as an advertising medium, cannot be excelled in the county. An investment of a small sum in an advertisement in its columns will bring in big returns. Try it and be convinced of its merits.

As a Family Newspaper, THE ITEM takes the lead in this county. Subscription, \$1.00 per year, in advance. Three months for 25 cents. Send for a sample copy.

G. A. KLINGEL,

—FASHIONABLE—

BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Shampooing and dyeing done in the finest style. Razors honed and put in order at lowest rates. Saloon on Hanover street, next door to O. A. Smith's grocery, New Oxford.

CARVER & LITTLE,

Merchant Tailors! Ready-made Clothing

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Dry Goods, Notions, Carpets, Oil Carpets, Feathers, Hats, Caps, &c.

We have now the handsomest line of imported Trousers, Cheviots, Thibet cloths, Tricots, Corkscrews, Diagonal and Fancy Worsteds, Scotch Suitings, &c., ever shown in this market. A big lot of Men's, Boys' and Children's Hats—nobby styles. An immense stock of Children's, Boys' and Youths' and Men's ready-made Suits, (with all pants lined.) Remember these suits are our own make and are well sewed. The largest stock of black and colored Henrietta Cloth in Hanover at lowest market prices. A big lot of all-wool Blankets, which we will sell at a sacrifice. We cordially invite all to examine our goods and compare prices.

CARVER & LITTLE,

Broadway & Fountain Square, HANOVER, PA.

A GREAT FIRE SALE!

THE BALANCE OF STOCK slightly damaged by smoke and water from the fire of Tuesday, Sept. 29th, will be sold at one-third regular price. The stock comprises a full line of

NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,

Freshly bought for the coming season, viz:

Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Rubber Goods, Hats,

Caps, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings, &c.

COME EARLY AND GET FIRST CHOICE.

D. Garner

Cor. York and Abbottstown Sts., Hanover, Pa.

LADIES' COATS.

Our stock of Ladies' Coats fully surpasses in attractiveness that of any previous season. All the latest styles, and the best goods—Call and see them.

OVERCOATS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Our Fall and Winter stock of Overcoats and Ready-made Clothing are open for your inspection. It is a very fine and large line, and we shall feel proud to show them to you. You'll always find our prices right at the bottom.

SHEELY & BRO.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

FRESH EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

Jersey Sweet Potatoes always on hand.

A FULL LINE OF

Groceries & Fresh Meats,

AT

Theo. E. Warner's Red Front Grocery.

Address, W. H. SADLER, President, and Founder; or F. A. SADLER, Secretary, BUSINESS COLLEGE, 6, 8, 10 & 12 N. Charles St., BALTIMORE, MD.

S. Morgan Smith, Sons & Co's

Snow

CHEAPER than the cheapest!

Drift

Better than the best!

Flour!

Has immense sales wherever introduced. Try it! For sale at

O. A. SMITH'S

FAMILY GROCERY

New Oxford, Pa.

The highest cash will be paid for prime grain, delivered at the mill near East Berlin, Pa.

J. M. MARTIN,

IRISHTOWN, PA.

has a full line of Men's and Boys' SHIRTS,

COLLARS, TIES,

SUSPENDERS, &c.

Ladies' Velvet and Leather Belts,

A Bargain in Ladies' Black Silk Mitts,

A full line of Notions, &c.

A full line of

GROCERIES,

Flour, Feed,

&c.

